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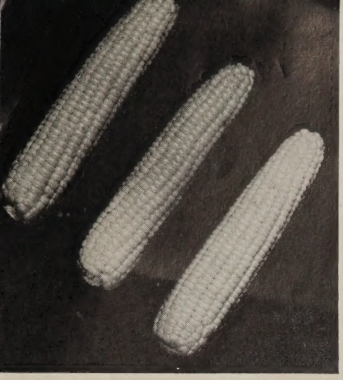
★ JAN 23 1943 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

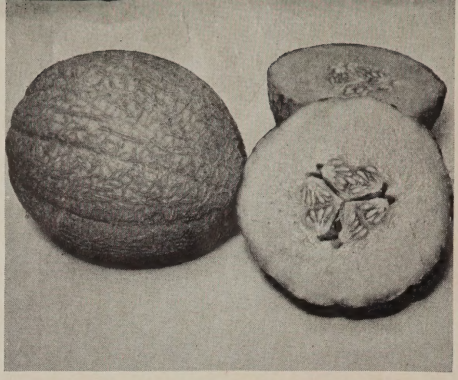
PERKINS'

Garden Annual 1942

PERKINS SEED STORE
314 FOURTH ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA



IOANA HYBRID SWEET CORN—Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Excellent quality. Particularly valuable for canning, as ears are uniform in maturing. Midseason. 1940 All-America.



PRIDE OF WISCONSIN MUSKMELON—If you want a real treat, grow this fine new melon. Matures early. Vigorous and very productive, even under adverse weather conditions. Fruits 4 to 5 pounds, with small seed cavity and thick orange flesh of excellent flavor.

PLENTIFUL BEAN — You'll find these beans strictly stringless at all stages. Delicious flavor. Dwarf plants, most prolific, thrive even under unfavorable conditions.

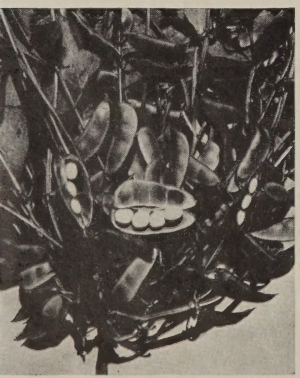
Neighbor, what can we do to help?

THIS GARDEN-SERVICE STORE, LOCATED RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME TERRITORY, IS ALWAYS READY TO GIVE FRIENDLY, NEIGHBORLY SERVICE

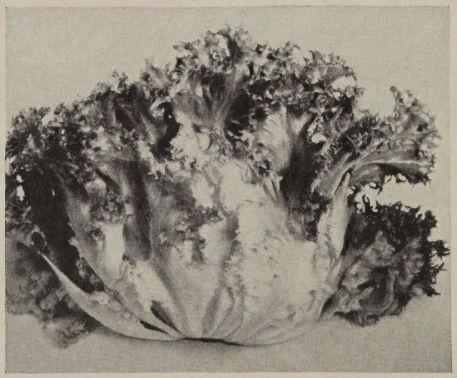
This store is open to you the year round, ready and waiting to work with you like a good neighbor should.

As your neighbors, we have a pretty clear knowledge of your garden needs and preferences. Long acquaintance with this section . . . the soil . . . the climate . . . the growing conditions . . . qualify us to help you as no far-distant seed house can.

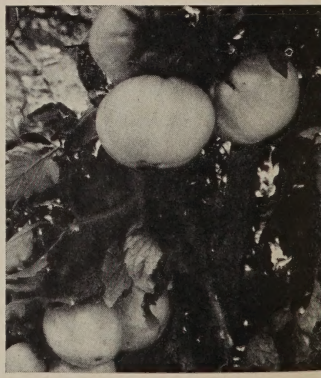
Here you can get *everything* you need in seed or garden supplies. Here you can bring in your garden worries, talk them over, and get good practical help.
Let's get together often!



BABY POTATO LIMA BEAN—This dwarf bush Lima is very prolific. Seeds are small but thick, of bright green color when fresh. Sweet flavor. 3 to 4 to a pod. 1941 All-America.



DEEP HEART FRINGED ENDIVE—Try this entirely new type! Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on ground, outer leaves turn upward, making it less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-filled hearts closely packed fine leaves, blanch to creamy yellow.



MINGOLD TOMATO—All-America 1940. Medium sized, yellow fruit in clusters on small but sturdy plants. Yellow tomatoes are not only attractive on the salad plate, but are said to be richer in Vitamin D.

SHOP AT OUR STORE... OR BY MAIL... *whichever you prefer*

3 convenient ways to buy here! Shop at our store . . . or telephone us . . . or order by mail . . . whichever is most convenient for you. Your orders will be handled promptly, cheerfully, and efficiently.

This catalog offers only one grade of seed—THE BEST!

Every item of garden seed in this book is **good** seed . . . the very finest quality to be had anywhere, at any price.

You may be able to buy your garden seed **cheaper**, but you simply can't buy **better** seed than we offer here. Every lot is carefully and conscientiously selected from the best offerings of the best growers.

Another good thing about our seed is its **fitness** for this area. We know local soils and local weather conditions — and we select our seeds to meet those particular conditions.

Drop in! Talk it over with us! Our knowledge and experience are at your command!

This year more than ever, BUY SEED FROM SEED SPECIALISTS

There are plenty of gardening risks you can't avoid. So why take **unnecessary** risks?

The seed business is a highly technical specialty. It demands years of experience . . . endless vigilance . . . constant contact with many markets. That's why only the seed **specialist** can serve you safely.

We are seed specialists of long experience. Our business life depends on the quality and honesty of the seed we sell you!

Your garden's future is safe in our hands.

ORDER BLANK

PERKINS SEED STORE

314 Fourth Street
Sioux City, Iowa

Date_____, 194__

Enclosed, find $_____ for which ship merchandise named below

by_____ express, _____ freight, _____ mail,

_____ best way.

YOUR NAME_____

(All members of one family please order under one name)

Street Number_____ R.F.D._____ Box_____

Post Office_____ State_____

Quantity	Name of Article Wanted	Price

GROW A VICTORY GARDEN—

CONSERVE! STRENGTHEN! FORTIFY!

Back in 1917-18, the nation's slogan was "Food will win the war!" Remember?

Now the food supply once again comes into the fierce spotlight of of a nation at war. Once more America's soil is called on to furnish *more* food and *better* food to sustain a hungry world.

In this "all-out" effort for Victory, the home garden will play a tremendous part. Consider these three facts:

1. The home garden provides the finest possible source for better health and vitality in time of need—plenty of *fresh* vegetables right through the season.

2. In a time of rising food prices, the home garden saves substantial amounts of money day by day. It helps to conserve your resources for other vital purposes. *(You can buy plenty of Defense Bonds with the dollars your garden saves for you.)*

3. The home garden conserves much needed transportation. Vegetables hauled hundreds of miles use up freight cars and trucks that are desperately needed for other loads.

So—even if you haven't grown vegetables before, or if you've gotten out of the habit — *this year, plant VEGETABLES. Plant plenty, and plant often! CONSERVE! STRENGTHEN! FORTIFY!*

Caution! SEED SHORTAGES UNAVOIDABLE!

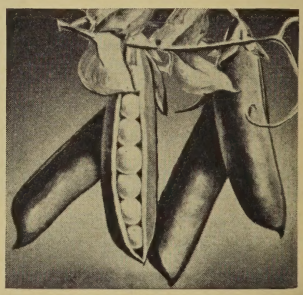
Seed shortages for this spring are not just a rumor—they're a cold, hard fact.

The most unusual combination of circumstances in many years has struck at the seed supply. First came chaotic world conditions, with many important foreign sources of seed cut off. Then, to make matters worse, some of America's most important seed growing regions were hit by unbelievably bad weather, which cut down their seed crops very seriously. And on top of all this, the demand for garden seed is greater than it has been for many years.

Flower seed and vegetable seed have suffered alike. The shortages are serious, both in number of varieties and in quantity of seed available. Obviously the best advice we can give you is to make your plans early—and to order early. We have made every possible effort to build up our supply for you—and will keep on doing our best to furnish what your garden needs. But we must warn you that SHORTAGES ARE UNAVOIDABLE!

TENDERGREEN BEAN—Absolutely stringless, totally without fibre, of outstanding quality and flavor. This bean has deservedly been a great favorite since 1933, when it was selected for an All-America Gold Medal award.

MARGLOBE TOMATO—A second-early, red-fruited tomato, equally suited for trucking or canning. Medium size fruits, smooth, solid and deep from stem to blossom ends, relatively free from cracks. Resistant to wilt and rust.



LITTLE MARVEL PEAS — One of the most productive and satisfactory peas for the home garden. Dwarf, sturdy vines. Pods average 3 inches in length, well filled with 7 or 8 large peas. Remains in prime condition a week longer than other sorts.

NON-WARRANTY

Sometimes, though not often, our seeds do not come up after planting. This may be due to one or more reasons, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough, too much or too little water, too cold weather or a baking sun which forms a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. Sometimes insects destroy plants at the surface before they are seen by the gardener. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands; neither can we fully control the operation of natural law as it affects seeds; therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Prices quoted in this catalogue are subject to change without notice.

FOR YOUR HOME DEFENSE GARDEN

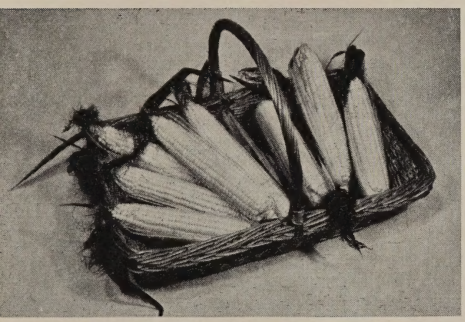
we recommend:

This spring, home gardening comes into its own again! From coast to coast, a wave of home planting is under way, promising to exceed all records of modern times.

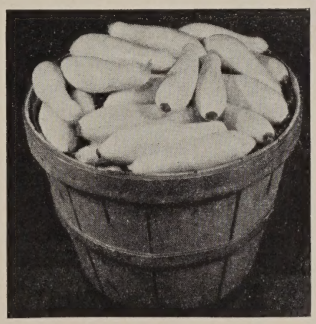
And no wonder! With food prices high, the home garden offers the most practical way to save money *without lowering your living standards.* And with war-strained nerves calling for *plenty of vitamins,* the home garden again offers the ideal method of health protection.

Here's practical, sensible Home Defense!

Think it over! Talk it over with us!

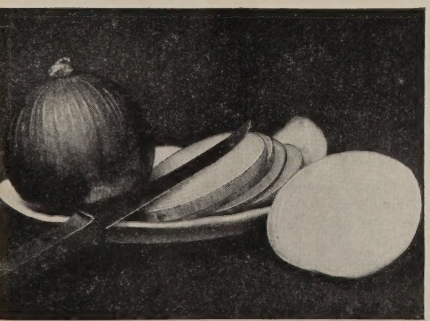


GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM CORN—This sturdy hybrid variety is bred for wilt-resistance, high yield and superlative quality. It is slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Try it!

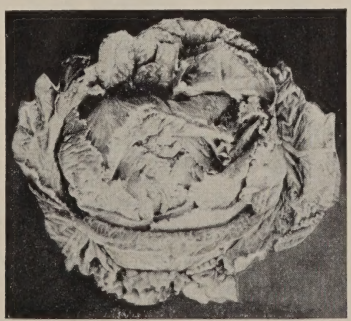


EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH — Splendid yellow summer squash, some think the best of all. Early and prolific, with fruits very uniform. 1940 All-America.

GOLDEN ACRE YELLOWS-RESISTANT CABBAGE—The earliest of the round-headed yellows-resistant cabbages. Remarkably uniform, exceptional quality and fair keeping ability.



SWEET SPANISH ONION—Here is a mild, sweet, giant onion that is delicious at all stages of growth. From seed it will produce onions weighing a pound; if started in hotbed, will attain enormous size. This year seed crop is light, but the quality justifies the increased cost.



ICEBERG LETTUCE—An excellent home garden variety. Small, extremely tight head, resists hot weather. Leaves have small indents which fill with dew drops, giving the plant a crystalline appearance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID EGG PLANT — Recommended for home and market gardening. Dark purple fruits mostly pear shaped or round, of highest quality. Low bushy type plants. 1939 All-America award.

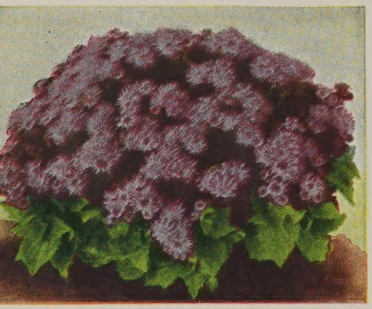
Newest –highly recommended new headliners... all destined to win great popularity

HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold. Huge 100% double flowers, free blooming, 4 to 5' tall. Packet, **25c.**

MORNING GLORY, Cornell. Extremely large flowers, early. Rapid growth of heavy foliage. Packet, **15c.**

CENTAUREA, Blue Boy. Very fine fully double strain of Blue Bachelor Button. Packet, **15c.**

ZINNIA, Exquisite. Dahlia flowered. One of the most showy of the Giant Zinnias. Packet, **25c.**



AGERATUM, Midget Blue. 1940 All-America. Very dwarf, very compact, 2 to 3" plants, smothered with azure blue flowers. Packet, **25c.**

PETUNIA, Betsy Ross. New. Miniature, gay ruffled flowers 2½" in diameter, completely covering plant. Packet, **25c.**

(Right) PHLOX
Gigantea, Red Glory

1942 All-America — Vibrant bright red Gigantea type, with contrasting white eye. Extra large flowers, tall, lightly foliaged, uniform and true. A free, continuous blooming annual. Pkt. **25c.**

(Left) MARIGOLD
Mission Giant, Yellowstone

1942 All-America—Bright, warm clear yellow 2½-in. flowers, double, incurved, Chrysanthemum-like form. Very attractive. Luxurious, large plants. Late blooming and lasts until frost. An important addition to the Marigold group. Pkt. **25c.**

(Right) PETUNIA
Radiance

1941 All-America — Very brilliant rich rose or cerise color with brown veined yellowish throat. Begins blooming very early and profusely. Flowers 1¾ to 2-in. across, uniform height, branching nicely. An outstanding Petunia. Pkt. **25c.**

These Flowers Make News!

COSMOS, Yellow Flare. 1942 All-America. Similar to Orange Flare, but a new, striking butter yellow. Pkt. 25c.

LEADERS IN THE GARDEN STYLE PARADE . . . NEW DEVELOPMENTS . . . RECENT ALL-AMERICA WINNERS . . . EXCITING NOVELTIES

AGERATUM, Midget Blue — See page 6.

ALYSSUM, Violet Queen — New! Dwarf, compact plants, free flowering. Small, sweetly scented flowers, rich deep shade of violet. See illustration page 8. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM, Rosalie—One of the finest rust-resistant snapdragons. 1940 All-America. Vigorous plant, 10 to 30 laterals beside large central spike. Topaz-rose or rose-pink. See front cover. Pkt. 25c.

CENTAUREA, Blue Boy—See P. 6.

CLEOME, Pink Queen—1942 All-America. (Illustration at right.) This beautiful Spider Plant grows recklessly, and blooms continuously. Tall, attractive border plant with large flower bracts. Pkt. 25c.

COSMOS, Yellow Flare—(See illustration above.) 1942 All-America. Striking yellow color, 3 to 4 ft. tall. Free blooming. Slightly later than Early Orange Flare. Pkt. 25c.

HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold — See page 6.

IPOMOEA, Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. (Illustration at right.) Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 25c.

IPOMOEA, Cornell—See page 6.

LARKSPUR, Lilac King (Giant Imperial)—New! Very early. Florets double, 2 to 2½ in. across with broad waxy edged petals, on 24 to 28 in. straight spikes. See front cover for illustration. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Butterball, Dwarf French Double—1942 All-America. Plants very compact, only 6 to 10 in. tall, uniform, very early and continuous blooming. Scabious-flowered, 1½ in. blooms. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Golden Bedder, Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered — 1942 All-America. Perhaps the earliest of all varieties. Plants form symmetrical mounds, covered with golden orange flowers. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Goldsmith—1941 All-America. Golden orange. Extra large fully double flowers, early, 2 to 4 ft. plants. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9 in. tall 1½ in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Wildfire—New single Marigold. Flowers 2 to 3 in. across, many patterns and markings. Solid colors, stripes, variegations, mottlings, specklings, bi-colors. Colors include bright scarlet, orange, golden, mahogany and yellow. See illustration on cover. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD, Yellowstone, Mission Giant—1942 All-America. See pg. 6.

NIEREMBERGIA, Coerulea, Purple Robe—1942 All-America. Cushion-like plants only 6 in. tall, violet-blue flowers. Blooms in 15 weeks. Stays in bloom a long time. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, Betsy Ross—See page 6.

PETUNIA, Cream Star—1940 All-America. Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Free-blooming, dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

PETUNIA, First Lady—1941 All-America. Uniform, compact 12 in. plants. 2½ in. flowers of beautiful light or blush pink. Blooms profusely all season. Pkt. 15c.

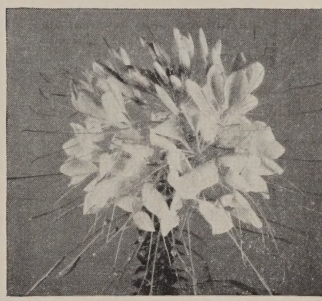
PETUNIA, Radiance—See page 6.

PHLOX — Red Glory — 1942 All-America. See page 6.

PHLOX, Rosy Morn — 1941 All-America. Gigantea single, annual phlox, brilliant rose with white eye. Extra large flowered. True, uniform, 12 in. Early. Pkt. 25c.

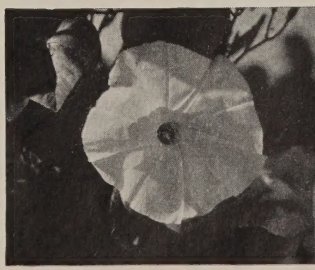
ZINNIA, Black Ruby—1941 All-America. Deep maroon Pompon 1¼ in. flowers on long stems. Plants 18 inches. See front cover for color illustration. Pkt. 25c.

ZINNIA, Exquisite—See page 6.



CLEOME, Pink Queen. (Spider Plant). **1942 All-America.** Huge heads of delightful pink, without a trace of blue, turn white before falling. Pkt. 25c.

RUDBECKIA, Starlight. 1942 All-America. Large flowers, varying from fully double to single. Primrose yellow to mahogany and bi-colors. Pkt. 25c.



IPOMOEA, Pearly Gates. 1942 All-America. Big, satiny-white flowers, with creamy shading in the throat. Pkt. 25c.

FROM AGERATUM TO ZINNIA

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower gives you the following information:

(a)—Annual
(b)—Biennial
(hp)—Hardy Perennial
(hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial
(tp)—Tender Perennial
●—Suited to Full Shade
◆—Suited to Semi-shade

See flower culture data on pages 28 and 29. Nearly all flowers may be classified as to the culture they need, in not more than 8 groups. For this reason, each of the 8 "key" groups is fully described on pages 28 and 29 instead of being repeated under each flower. The Roman numeral key numbers shown below for each variety refer to this complete cultural guide.

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Most popular summer blooming annual, dense heads of fluffy flowers. Dwarf varieties useful for bedding, taller ones for cutting.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. Rich deep blue. 6-in. Pkt. 15c.

Fairy Pink — Salmon pink blossoms when plant only 1½ to 2-in., continuing until plant reaches its 5-in. maximum height. Pkt. 25c.

Midget Blue—1940 All-America. See page 6.

ACROCLINIUM—see Everlasting Flowers.

PETUNIA, Lace Veil

ALYSSUM (a) (hp) ◆

Annuals—Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.
Perennials—Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 9-in. Blooms early spring.

Delicate fragrance. Thrive anywhere.

Carpet of Snow (a)—White flowers. Plants about 1½-ft. across and only 3-in. high.

Little Gem (a)—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.

Violet Queen—See page 7.

Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf, bushy. Golden yellow flowers.

ASTER, Giant Comet

ASTERS (a)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Need rich soil, good sun.

American Branching

Most popular of all Asters. Blooms 3½ to 4-in. across, fully double. Plants 2 to 3-ft. tall, and branch freely. Stems frequently 2-ft. long. **All Colors.**

California Giant Improved

Large, double flowers with long curled petals, like Chrysanthemums, 5-in. or more across, on stems 1½ to 2-ft. long. Vigorous, free branching plants 2 to 3-ft. tall. **All Colors.**

Giant Crego (Wilt-Resistant)

Very large, fully double flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with long, ribbon-like petals curled and twisted, giving them a fluffy appearance. Strong-growing plants, of branching habit, about 2 ft. tall. Long stems. **All Colors.**

Queen of the Market (Wilt-Resistant)

First to bloom. Plants 18-in., open, spreading growth and branch freely. Nearly round, double 3-in. flowers. Long stems. **All Colors.**

AMARANTHUS (a)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil.

Tri-Color (Joseph's Coat) — Tall, robust, showy plant. Inner foliage bronze, outer gold and scarlet. Height 4-ft.

ALYSSUM, Violet Queen

ANCHUSA

Culture II. Cover seeds ⅛-in.

Blue Bird (a)—◆—Sprays of indigo blue flowers. 20 to 24-in. compact plants.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ◆ (Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

Sow early. They germinate slowly.

Maximum Giant — Rust-resistant. Surpasses all others for wealth of flower-spikes. Tall plants with 8 to 12-in. spikes. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Majestic (Giant - Flowered Semi-Tall) — Flowers large, but plants semi-tall. Rust-resistant. Pkt. 15c.

Half-Dwarf or Intermediate (Large - Flowered) — Also known as "Bedding." Large blooms but plants only 15 to 18-in. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf—Small compact.

All of the above in a wide range of colors: White, Pink, Salmon-rose, Golden Yellow, Scarlet, Orange, or mixed.

Rosalie—See page 7.

AQUILEGIA (hp) ◆ (Columbine)

Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½ to 2-ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.

Long-Spurred — Mrs. Scott Elliott's — Extremely large flowers and spurs, and a wide range of pastel colors.

ARCTOTIS (a) (Blue-eyed African Daisy)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.

Grandis—Pure white blooms with a bluish center surrounded by a gold band.

BABY'S BREATH — See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CENTAUREA (a) (Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover ¼-in.

Hardy thistle-like flowers, from early summer until hard frost. Pinch back to encourage branching.

Blue Boy—See page 6.

Jubilee Gem — All-America 1937. Very dwarf, compact plants 1-ft. high completely covered with large, double, rich deep blue flowers.

Blue—Universal favorite.

Mixed—Blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

BALLOON VINE (a) (Love-in-a-Puff)

Culture III. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft. Prefers warm location.

Rapid-growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seedpods.

BALSAM (a) ◆ (Lady Slipper)

Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft.

Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.

Bush Flowered—Free-flowering bushy plant, covered with blooms. Wide range of colors.

Double Mixed.

BEAN (a) (Scarlet Runner)

Culture III. Cover 1½-in. Ht. 10-ft.

Splendid ornamental climber which gives good shade. Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Beans good for table use.

BLUE BELLS OF CALIFORNIA (a) (Phacelia Campanularia)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 9-in.

Intense gentian-blue flowers with white antlers. Dwarf plants. Need dry soil and sun.

BLANKET FLOWER—See Gaillardia.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (a) (Didiscus)

Culture I. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer.

Dainty clusters of lavender-blue flowers 2½-in. across, look like tiny parasols.

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

GIANT DELPHINIUM, Wrexham Hybrids. Large double, semi-double and single blooms, closely set. Pkt. **25c.**

ESCHSCHOLZIA (California Poppy). Immense flowers, with silvery bluish green foliage. Pkt. **10c.**

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial. Large double florets, closely set on upright spikes. Pkt. **10c.**

DIANTHUS, Laciniatus Splendens (Pinks). 2″ single flowers on dwarf, compact plants. Pkt. **10c.**

COSMOS, Orange Flare. Outstanding All-America winner. Flowers sometimes 2½″ across. Early. Pkt. **10c.**

CALENDULA, Orange Fantasy. Crested, with unusual orange edging. Heavy foliage. All-America. Pkt. **15c.**

CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy. New type with deeply fringed and laciniated blooms of brilliant color. Pkt. **10c.**

MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue. Extremely large. Fast growth. Pkt. **10c.**

POPPY, The Emperor. Very large brilliant orange flowers. Very hardy. Pkt. **20c.**

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed). Gay flowers in various combinations of yellows, orange, brown, maroons. Pkt. **10c.**

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

BRACHYCOMBE (a)
(Swan River Daisy)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 10-in. Blooms throughout the summer.

Blue, rose and white daisy-like flowers, about 1-in. across. Resemble small Cinerarias. Dwarf plants with deeply cut, lacy foliage.

CALENDULA (a)
(Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost.

Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.

Campfire Improved — 4-in. double flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Fantasy—1938 All-America. Rather dwarf, heavily foliaged. Orange flowers with seal-brown crest of petals. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Shaggy—1935 All-America. Deep orange, with lighter centers; shaggy chrysanthemum-like blooms.

foliage finely cut, light green. Grows in shade.

CANDYTUFT (a)

Culture III. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks.

Much branched plants, each branch a massive, thick spike of flowers. Will bloom all season if not allowed to seed. Sow every two weeks for best results.

White Hyacinth — Large heads of pure white flowers.

Umbellata, Mixed—A splendid range of colors.

CANTERBURY BELLS — See Campanula.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a)

Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 25-ft. Needs full sun and rich soil.

Rapid climber — sometimes to 30 feet—fern-like foliage, cardinal red tubular flowers.

CARNATION (a)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 15-in.

Spicy scented. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be

Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room.

Single Mixed.

CLEOME (a)
(Spider Plant)

Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 4-ft.

Pink Queen—See page 7.

CLARKIA (a)

Culture IV. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft.

Graceful, erect, bushy plants, bearing many rosette-like flowers, set along stem.

COBAEA

Culture VIII. Cover ¼-in. Press seeds into soil edgewise. Ht. 30-ft.

Scandens (Cup-and-Saucer Vine) (hhp)—Large, violet-colored bell-shaped flowers. Rapid growing perennial vine best treated as an annual. Clings to rough surface.

COLEUS (a) ◆

Culture V. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft.

An excellent foliage plant that does well indoors, and can be transplanted outdoors in warm weather. Variegated leaves in shades of green, red, yellow. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER —See Everlasting Flowers.

COREOPSIS (hp)

Culture VII. Cover seeds ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season.

Graceful, daisy-like flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems. Glossy yellow.

Mayfield Giant—One of the tallest and most vigorous. Large, single flowers.

Sunburst, Double—Pkt. 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds ¼-in.

Feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn.

Yellow Flare—See page 7.

Orange Flare—All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms on well-shaped plants. Ht. 2 to 3-ft.

Sensation Mixed — Largest and earliest of the mammoth flowering varieties. 4-ft. tall, flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Sensation Pinkie — Bright rose-pink. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation, White—Pkt. 15c.

Early Giant Singles, Mixed.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

CUPHEA (a)

Culture II. Height 10-in.

Firefly — Dwarf, compact,

CANDYTUFT, White Hyacinth

showy plant, with a spread of about 12-in. Small, fiery-red flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (a) ◆

Culture II. Cover seeds ⅛-in.

Firmament (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—New dwarf type, with bushy plants and rich blue color. All-America 1939.

DAHLIA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds ¼-in.

Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.

Single Mixed.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, AFRICAN — See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (hp) ◆
(Perennial Larkspur)

Culture VII. Cover seeds ⅛-in.

Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue, white and pink. Should be staked.

Belladonna — Silvery-blue large single flowers on tall spikes. Pkt. 20c.

Bellamosum — Deep blue spikes 3 to 4-ft. Pkt. 20c.

Wrexham Hybrids — Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS (a)
(Pinks)

Culture IV. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Gay, sweet-scented flowers; strong, sturdy, easy to grow.

Laciniatus Splendens — Single, 2-in. crimson flowers, with large white eye. Neat, compact plants 6 to 8-in. high.

Heddewigi Double Mixed—

Heddewigi Single Mixed—

Heddewigi Double and Single Mixed—

Sweet Wivelsfield, Hybrid—Bright crimson 2-in. blossoms.

DIDISCUS—See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

All Flower Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

Orange King — Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.

Sunshine or Chrysantha — Buttercup yellow, petals incurved. 1934 All-America.

Mixed—Profusion of orange and yellow shades.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholzia.

CALLIOPSIS (a)
(Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer.

A gay annual in bright varied combinations of yellows, orange, browns and maroons. Long wiry stems.

Golden Crown—All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf, Mixed—Ideal for edgings, rock gardens, or to cut.

Tall, Mixed—Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (a)
(Canterbury Bells)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding.

Bushy plants, bell shaped flowers, ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac.

Cup-and-Saucer Types—All colors.

Single—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Fine for late summer border.

CANARY BIRD VINE (a) ◆

Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 10 to 15-ft. Blooms continuously.

Rapid-growing vine. Canary yellow flowers resemble a bird with half opened wings. Foproduced in the open garden.

Chaubaud's Giant — Double extra large, clove-scented. Bloom 5 months after seeding. All colors.

Giant Marguerite — Highly scented, large, fringed flowers, up to 3-in. across. White, crimson, pink and striped.

CASTOR BEAN (a)
(Ricinus)

Culture II. Cover seeds ¼-in.

Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits make an interesting background. Grows 6 to 15-ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (a)
(Cockscomb)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Blooms midsummer to frost.

Easily grown, retain color, even when dry for long time.

Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Mixed. Ht. 2-ft.

Flame of Fire — Pyramidal plants, branching out into candelabra shape, each branch bearing a large, almost round, fiery red head.

Golden Feather—Much like above but golden yellow.

Royal Velvet—All-America 1939. Large center comb, rich carmine, numerous long stemmed laterals. Early blooming. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.

Favorite for fall bloom.

ASTER, American Branching — *ACROCLINIUM Double Hybrids* — *ASTER, Crego*

ESCHSCHOLZIA (a) ◆
(California Poppy)

Culture III. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.
A profusion of large, silky flowers, reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Foliage airy and lacy.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (a)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer.
Chiefly grown for their everlasting effect. May be cut and dried, retaining natural colors for indoor winter decoration. Cut when in bud.
Acroclinum, Double Mixed—Daisy-like flowers with smooth, strawy petals.
Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena Everlasting)—**(Clover Strawflower)**—A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.
Strawflower (Helichrysum)—Large, very double flowers. Assortment of colors.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a)

Culture III. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft.
Thrives under any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon. **Mixed.**

FOXGLOVE (b) ◆
(Digitalis)

Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{16}$-in. Ht. 3 to 7-ft.
Hardy biennials for tall border; towering spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. **All Colors.**

GAILLARDIA (a) (hp)
(Blanket Flower)

Annual—Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine. Perennial—Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.
Showy blossoms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought and heat.
Indian Chief (a)—Large, single bronze-red. Pkt. 15c.
Single and **Double Mixed (a)**
Perennial Monarch Mixed—Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp)

Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.
Flowers like tiny double roses, on long stems, over a tufted plant. Prized for cutting.
Mrs. Bradshaw—Large, double, orange-scarlet.
GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (a) ◆
(Satin Flower)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1-ft.
Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade. Fine range of colors.
Single, Mixed—
Double Mixed—Long spikes with Pompon-like blossoms.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a)

Culture II. Cover seeds ¼-in.
Useful climbers with large foliage, with many singularly shaped fruit. When thoroughly ripened and cured, will last for years. **Mixed.**

NICOTIANA

PETUNIA, First Lady

GYPSOPHILA (a) (hp)
(Baby's Breath)

Annual—Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart. Perennial—Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in.
Open bell-shaped blooms used with other flowers in bouquets.
Rose (a)—Blush pink.
White (a)—A pure strain.
Perennial White (hp)—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS (a)
(Sunflower)

Culture II. Cover ¼-in.
Larger forms for massive backgrounds; smaller-flowered type ideal for cutting.
Sun Gold—New. See pg. 6.
Tall or **Dwarf, Single** and **Double, Mixed**—
HELICHRYSUM—See Everlasting Flowers.

HELIOTROPE (a)
(Cherry Pie)

Culture V. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft.
Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage. Very fragrant.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

Culture VII. Cover seeds ¼-in. Ht. 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.
Indian Spring—All-America 1939. Semi-double and double fringed flowers in shades of pink. Will bloom first season. Pkt. 15c.
Double Mixed—

KOCHIA (a)
(Burning Bush or Fire Bush)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 3-ft.
Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

KUDZU VINE (hp)
(Jack-and-the-Beanstalk)

Culture VII. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 30 to 40-ft. Blooms late summer.
Fast-growing vine, large leaves. Bears small racemes of rose-pink blossoms.
LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

Culture IV. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer.
Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blossoms cut.
Pink Perfection—2-in. florets of rounded broad petals. Cutting spike 24-in. or more. Early flowering. Pkt. 25c.
Lilac King—See front cover and page 7.
Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Most desirable blue.
White King, Giant Imperial—Large, double, pure white.
Giant Imperial, Mixed.
Carmine, Stock Flowered—(Newport Pink).
Rosamond, Stock Flowered—Pure, bright rose.
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See perennial Sweet Pea.

MARIGOLD, Goldsmith

LINUM (a) ◆
(Scarlet Flax)

Culture III. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 15-in.
Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA (a) ◆

Culture V. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$-in. Ht. 4-in.
Crystal Palace—Small round compact plants which form little mounds of bloom, with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (a)
(Nigella)

Culture II. Height 18-in.
Double flowers nestled among fine, feathery foliage. Clear cornflower blue and white. Curiously shaped seed pods. **Mixed.**

If there is some rare or unusual flower variety you can't find listed in this book . . . just ask us for it. We'll gladly get it for you!

LUPINE (a) ◆

Culture III. Cover seeds ½-in. Ht. various. Midsummer. Prefers a little shade.
King Lupines—Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, white flowers. **Mixed.**
MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.
MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.
MARIGOLDS—See page 13.

MIGNONETTE (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{16}$-in. Ht. 15-in.
Sweet Scented—Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a)

Culture III. Cover seeds ¼-in. Plant in a sunny location.
Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (Ipomoea) (a)

Culture III. Cover ¼-in.
Rapid, annual climbers, with dense foliage. Many colors.
Cornell—New. See page 6.
Heavenly Blue—Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming season. Best of all.
Scarlett O'Hara—All-America 1939. Rich, wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across.
Imperial Japanese—Wide range of blues, reds, purples.
Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. See page 7.

NASTURTIUM (a) ◆

Culture III. Cover seeds ½-in. Prefers a sunny location.
Thrives in soil other plants would scorn. Vivid colors.
Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented blos-

PHLOX, Rosy Morn

soms, long stems. Of compact habit. Many colors.
Dwarf Mixed—Compact plants.
Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms on semi-tall plants.
Golden Globe (Dwarf Double)—Color like Golden Gleam. Bushy plants.
Gem (Dwarf Double)—Balanced range of bright colors.
Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.
Tall (Trailing) Mixed—Fine for covering fence, trellis, or for window boxes.

MARIGOLD, French Tall Single Ferdinand. Medium sized blossoms. Long stems. Odorless. Early blooming. Pkt. **25c.**

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, Salmon Glory. All-America 1939. Huge soft, rich salmon-pink florets with wide, creamy-white eyes. About 10″ high. Very prolific bloomer. Pkt. **15c.**

STOCKS, Giant Imperial. Large flowers and long stems. Very early blooming, with high percentage of doubles. Height 26″. Branching habit. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. **25c.**

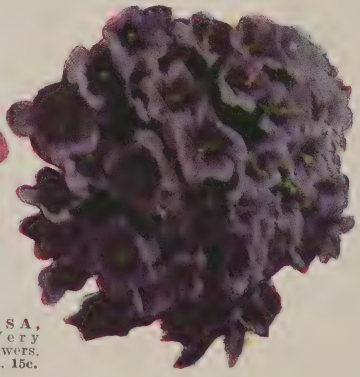
(Upper) **PETUNIA, Rose Gem.** Compact 6″ plants. A new color. Pkt. **20c.** (Lower) **PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet.** Large, dark blood-red flowers. Pkt. **15c.**

PETUNIA, Theodosia. Beautifully formed medium-sized flowers, 3″ to 3½″, fringed. Commence blooming when very small. Pkt. **25c.**

MARIGOLD, New French Dwarf Double Harmony Hybrids. Compact plants 12″ to 14″ high, all double flowers, some red, some orange, others yellow, and innumerable combinations. Pkt. **15c.**

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (Dwarf Cup Flower). Many showy little flowers on 5″ to 6″ compact plants. Pkt. **25c.**

SCABIOSA, Rosette. Very large flowers. Long stems. Pkt. **15c.**



MARIGOLD, Limelight. 1940 All-America. Similar to Dixie Sunshine, but stronger growing. 2¾″ flowers, early. Pkt. **15c.**

MARIGOLDS

Culture II. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Ht. various. Blooms early and late.
When most other flowers have passed their prime, this bright annual is still blooming profusely. The Marigold has been improved more than any other flower family in recent years.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—New! See page 7.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Resemble deep orange Carnations. Odorless foliage. 2½-ft.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, collared with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, 2½ to 3-ft. tall. Flowers in mid-season.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Uniformly dwarf, bushy plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. **15c.**

Early Sunshine—Very early flowering. Bushy, 24-in. plants, yellowish-green foliage. Blossoms 2 to 2½-in. with incurved petals of lemon yellow. All-America 1939. Pkt. **15c.**

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double, with an excellent color range, including striped variations.

Gigantea Sunset Giants — Odorless. Double flowers, frequently 7½-in. across. Range from primrose through yellow to deep orange. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. **15c.**

Golden Bedder—New! Dwarf. See page 7.

Golden Glow—Odorless. Flowers 2½-in. across, in clusters of 5 to 10, somewhat like Chrysanthemum-flowered type, but petals straight, sharply pointed. Plants 2-ft. Early. Pkt. **15c.**

Goldsmith—See page 7. 1941 All-America.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flower with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to 2½-ft., branching.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids — Flowers 1¾-in. across, all double, do not have the strong Marigold odor. Compact plants 12 to 14-in. Wide range of striking color combinations of yellow, orange, innumerable blotched and striped combinations of orange with maroon, golden and lemon yellow with maroon. Earliest of all Marigolds. Pkt. **15c.**

Harmony Type French Dwarf—Center petals deep orange, flanked by maroon-brown guard petals. Early. Plants 1-ft.

Harmony Type French Tall Single Ferdinand—Odorless. Single flowered, with a neat round, crested center, golden yellow, surrounded by a single row of broad, mahogany-red guard petals. Plants 20 to 24-in. Pkt. **25c.**

Limelight—1940 All-America. Pale Primrose yellow, 2¾-in. across, Chrysanthemum-like head. 20-in. plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Red and Gold Hybrids—Some blossoms solid red, others a combination of red and gold. Vary in color according to season and even in different flowers on same plant. Earliest and longest blooming. Plants 1½-ft. Pkt. **25c.**

Spry — 1941 All-America. Most profuse-blooming. Extremely dwarf and compact. 1½-in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. **25c.**

Spotlight — Dwarf Double French type. Mahogany-red guard petals, bright yellow crested center.

Yellow Pygmy—All-America 1940. Plants only 4-in. high, and 2-in. above foliage are freely borne double, light lemon-yellow flowers 1¼-in. across. Early. Pkt. **15c.**

Yellow Supreme — Sweet scented yellow blossoms 3-in. across.

Wildfire—New single Marigolds, hybrid between African and French. Early. See front cover.

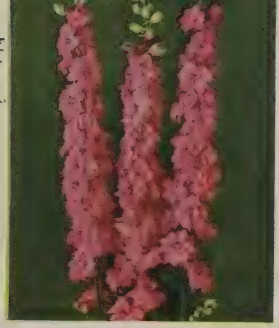
Yellowstone, Mission Giant—1942 All-America. See page 6.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Royal Scot

NIEREMBERGIA (hhp)

Culture V. Sow ⅛-in. Ht. 6-in.
Hippomanica (Dwarf Cup Flower) — Neat little plants completely covered with cup-shaped blossoms of clear lavender blue. Pkt. **25c.**

Coerulea, Purple Robe—New. See page 7.



LARKSPUR, Pink Perfection

NEMESIA (a)

Culture V. Cover 1/12-in. Ht. 1-ft.
Dwarf, free blooming, showy plants, flowers like miniature Snapdragons. **Mixed.**

NEMOPHILA (a) ◆

(Baby Blue Eyes)
Culture II. Height 6-in.
Dwarf, spreading plants, with sky blue flowers shading lighter toward center.

NICOTIANA (a) ◆

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2½ to 3-ft.
Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spreading fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

NIGELLA — Love-in-a-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE — See Salpiglossis.

PANSY (a) ◆

Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 6-in.
Succeed best where not overshadowed by trees or too much exposed to hot sun, in rich, well drained soil. Keep flowers picked and plants pinched back in summer, for nice flowers again in fall.

Giant Mixed—Richest colors and markings. Pkt. **20c.**

Swiss Giants—Long stems, especially for cutting. Pkt. **50c.**

PETUNIA

Culture I. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall.

Betsy Ross—See novelties, page 6.

Balcony Petunias—Long spreading plants. Good for window boxes, or where overhanging effect is desired. **Red, White, Blue, Rose, Mixed.**

Burgundy—Single, plain edged, large purple carmine flower with white throat and violet tube. Packet **15c.**

Cream Star—All-America 1940. See page 7.

Dainty Lady—All-America 1936. Large, single fringed delicate yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. **20c.**

All Double Giant Fringed, Mixed—Very large, double. Pkt. **50c.**

Flaming Velvet—Dark, blood-red, single, plain edged. Pkt. **15c.**

First Lady—All-America 1941. Exceptionally dwarf. Large, 2½-in. flowers, light or blush pink. Bloom all season. Pkt. **15c.**

Glow—All-America 1940. Bright rose-red single, plain edged flowers, with light throat. Dwarf bushy plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Giants of California Supreme Florist Strain—Blooms unbelievably large, 5 to 7-in., very heavily ruffled, in shades of pink, rose and salmon rose, all with light, richly veined throats. Plants 1½ to 2-ft. Comparatively early. Pkt. **20c.**

Hollywood Star—Star-shaped flowers, rose pink with creamy yellow throats. 1939 All-America. Pkt. **15c.**

Lace Veil—Heavily fringed, sometimes waved, pure white with delicate creamy throat. Dwarf plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Martha Washington—9-in. plant forms a perfect ball almost entirely covered with large, frilled flowers. Bluish-pink edged with strong wine-red veins, dark violet throat. Pkt. **25c.**

Radiance—1941 All-America. See page 6.

Rose Gem—Single, bright rose. Compact 6-in. plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers, dwarf plants.

Salmon Supreme — All-America 1938. Salmon color when opening, changing to soft salmon-pink. Bush 12-in. plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Single Bedding, Mixed—Collection of all desirable colors.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3½-in., single fringed, giving effect of frilly lace. Commence flowering when very small. Pkt. **25c.**

Twinkles — Masses of small, brilliant rose flowers starred and marked pure white. Very compact plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Victorious All Double Dwarf Giant Fringed, Mxd. Pkt. **50c.**

PETUNIA, Twinkles

PHLOX (a) ◆

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. various. Prefers full sun.

Thrive in almost any kind of soil. Remove faded flowers and plants will bloom continuously until frost.

Drummondi — Improved, large-flowering, tall varieties. **Mixed,** and in **individual shades.**

Dwarf, Mixed—

Gigantea, Red Glory — New All-America. See page 6.

Rosy Morn—See page 7.

Salmon Glory — 1939 All-America. Huge flowered; soft rich salmon-pink florets with creamy-white eyes. About 10-in. high. Pkt. **15c.**

POPPIES (a) (hp)

Culture IV for annual varieties. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Height various. Culture VII for perennial varieties. Cover seed ⅛-in.

Poppies grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Double Mixed (a) — Large double flowers; pastel colors.

Single Mixed (a)—

Shirley Mixed (a) — Ruffled edges, large blooms.

Emperor (hp) — Extremely large flowered, brilliant orange Iceland. Pkt. **20c.**

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Bright green fern-like foliage. Abundant blooms first year.

PORTULACA (a)
(Moss Rose)

Culture III. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 5-in.

Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings. **Double Mixed.**

POT MARIGOLD — See Calendula.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

RUDBECKIA (a)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.

Starlight—1942 All-America. See page 7.

SALPIGLOSSIS (a)
(Painted Tongue)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms midsummer to frost.

Large, lily-like flowers, velvet-textured, in many bright colors. **Mixed.**

SATIN FLOWER — See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a)
(Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms early summer to frost.

Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems.

Heavenly Blue — Very early flowering, azure-blue, double. Dwarf plants. Pkt. **15c.**

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon — Double flowers resemble old-fashioned bee-hive. Deep lavender blue. 1939 All-America. Pkt. **25c.**

Rosette — Very large, rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. **15c.**

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER — See Bean.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

POPPY, Begonia Flowered

SCHIZANTHUS (a)
(Butterfly-flower or Poor-man's-Orchid)

Culture II. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.

Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades with dainty markings. Bushy plants, finely laciniated foliage.

SHASTA DAISY (hp)

Culture VII. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.

White single blossoms with yellow centers, long stems.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (a)
(Euphorbia)

Culture IV. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft.

Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (a)
(Sea Lavender)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft. Seed germinates very slowly.

Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER — See Everlasting Flowers.

STOCKS (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms all summer.

Likes a well-enriched soil with plenty of moisture and some shade during hot months.

Giant Imperial—Large flowers and long stems. Very early blooming; high percentage of doubles. Pkt. **25c.**

Ten Week Stocks — Double rosette-like blooms on fine stems.

Evening Scented — Pleasant fragrance; fine color range.

Beauty Mixed—

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycombe.

SWEET WILLIAM (hp) ◆

Culture VII. Cover seeds ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft.

Free-flowering with large heads of bloom. Rich, fine color. **Single** and **Double Mixed.**

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow in very early spring. Dig a trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly and fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas ¾-in. deep, spacing seeds 3-in. apart. When plants are about 3 to 4-in. high, thin out to 6-in. apart and provide supports. An abundance of water and a mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches give best results. Pick flowers daily.

Ruffled Giant Early Flowering Spencers—Bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the summer flowering, but not so continuously. **Mixed,** and in a variety of colors.

Ruffled Giant Late Flowering Spencer—Unusually delicate coloring. Perfectly formed, vigorous. **Mixed,** and in various individual shades.

Perennial Sweet Peas (Lathyrus Latifolius)—Sturdy vine bearing clusters of waxy, handsome flowers.

TICKSEED — See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA (a) FIRE-BALL

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 6 to 8-ft. Blooms in late summer.

Dazzling, scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall. Brightest flower for fall.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 15-in.

Free blooming, dwarf plants with very large heads.

Blue Sentinel—Unusual, rich navy blue medium sized florets and trusses. Compact 10-in. plants. 1939 All-America. Pkt. **25c.**

Mammoth White, Scarlet, Shades of Blue, Shades of Pink.

VINCA (a)
(Periwinkle)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 8-ft. Seed germinates slowly.

Ornamental bedding plant. Flowers star-shaped, with brilliant green foliage. **Mixed.**

WALLFLOWER (hhp)

Culture I. Cover ⅛-in. Ht. 1½-ft.

A lovely early spring bloomer. Fragrance very pleasing, and colors startling. **Mixed.**

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE

Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors for interesting border planting.

ZINNIA Scabious Flowered

ZINNIA Will Rogers

ZINNIA Lilliput

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover seeds ⅛-in.

Black Ruby—1941 All-America. See page 7.

Crown of Gold—Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. **15c.**

Dahlia Flowered—Mammoth 6-in. blooms, almost perfect dahlia-like form. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory all-around Zinnia for size, color and form. Colors—yellow, red, pink, white, orange. Also mixed. Pkt. **15c.**

Exquisite—New novelty. See page 6.

Fantasy—Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals, 2-ft. plants. **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), packet **15c; Wildfire** (rich scarlet), packet **20c; White Light** (pure white), packet **15c; Mixed,** packet **10c.**

Giants of California (Mammoth)—Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors, **mixed.**

Howard's Giant Crested—New. Blossoms from 4 to 5-in., rounded cushiony center, broad guard petals. Orange, orange scarlet, yellow, rose, maize, crimson. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. **15c.**

Lilliput—Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange, and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—Plants 12 to 18-in., covered with double blooms 1 to 1½-in. Variegated pastel colors.

Lilliput Valencia—Deep burnt orange pompon.

Linearis—Unusual dwarf. Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe through petals, brown centers, 1-ft. plants.

Midget Tom Thumb—Bushes 6 to 10-in. high; tiny blossoms are perfect doubles. All the desirable Zinnia shades.

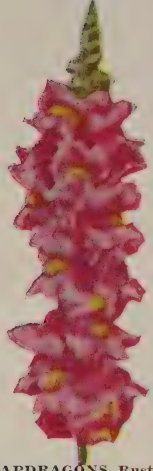
Mexicana — Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

Navajo Mixed—Bi-colored Gaillardia flowered. Medium sized flowers; 2½ to 3-ft. plants. 1938 All-America. Pkt. **15c.**

Scabious Flowered—Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. **15c.**

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints—Flowers 5 to 5½-in., midway between Dahlia Flowered and Giant California type. Very rugged. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. **25c.**

Will Rogers—Dahlia Flowered. Brilliant scarlet red. Pkt. **15c.**



SNAPDRAGONS, Rust Resistant, Large Flowered. Tall, dense spikes. Many colors. Pkt. **10c.**

ZINNIA, Fantasy Wildfire. A rich, dazzling color. Medium sized flowers, 2½″ to 3″ free blooming plants. Pkt. **20c.**

ZINNIA, Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel Tints. New, improved type, very rugged. Flowers large and showy, 5″ to 5½″ across. Wide range of colors—yellow, old gold, pink, salmon, peach, buff, cream, white. Pkt. **25c.**

SCABIOSA, Blue Moon. 1939 All-America. Distinctly different from all other Scabiosa. Very large double flowers, sweet fragrance, long stems. Pkt. **25c.**

SNAPDRAGONS. Another of the gorgeous range of colors available. Pkt. **10c.**

ZINNIA, Howard's Giant Crested. New! Large blossoms 4″ to 5″ diameter, in magnificent shades or orange, orange-scarlet, yellow, rose, maize and crimson, with rounded cushiony center. Pkt. **15c.**

NEW GIANT SWEET PEAS. Flowers of unusual size and beauty, in a wide variety of colors. Vigorous. Pkt. **10c.**

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering Spencer. Large flowers a month earlier than old Spencer. Many colors. Pkt. **10c.**

TITHONIA, Fireball. Huge flowers, 4″ to 5″, on fine long woody stems. Pkt. **10c.**

Choice of all the GLADIOLUS

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, with yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture on large, strong spikes.

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets at a time, on tall, straight spike. Late.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, of dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Strong growing bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time. Perfect placement.

Dream of Beauty—Large rose-red. Tall, strong grower.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair—LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink with creamy throat blotch. 6-8 medium size blooms on very tall straight spikes.

Giant Nymph—Lovely, light salmon-pink suffused with creamy yellow in the throat. Giant flowers. One of the best.

Golden Dream—Pure, clear, golden-yellow flowers of medium size on very tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

La Paloma—Gorgeous, vivid orange with inconspicuous white spearhead in throat. Large flowers; tall spike.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender, very large flower of heavy substance. Considered by many the best lavender.

Mother Machree—Smoky lavender overlaid toward edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms open. Tall plant. Late.

Maid of Orleans—A beautiful milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike with 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Margaret Fulton—Rich soft dark salmon of a clear and distinct shade. 6-8 well placed medium size blooms.

Picardy—Immense spikes of rich apricot-pink blooms. Florets extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina—Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color, which gives impression of a large spike of blooms. Early. The best dark blue.

Red Phipps—Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall plant with long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Vagabond Prince—Iridescent mahogany brown, shading into lighter tones in the throat. Small vivid flame scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 well placed medium size blooms open at a time.

Wasaga—Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.

SELECTED BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING--

DAHLIAS

Avalon—A great Dahlia of fine form, bright golden-yellow. Bushes well and blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty — Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl — Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet with a lighter reverse. Long, strong stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion — Immense, brilliant orange flowers on perfect stems.

White King — Magnificent large blooms of purest snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias — Charming "button" dahlias that grow freely, require little care but reward you with a wealth of gorgeous, cut-flowers summer and fall. In **mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.**

LILIUM, Elegans

CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, brilliant orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President — Easily the best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich, intense scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal — Largest flowering Canna. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

LILIES

Calla Lily — Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers. Dark green spotted foliage.

Elegans—A dwarf species. Orange-red or yellow flowers. Excellent for mass planting, and also fine for cutting.

Henryi—Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more with many huge flowers.

Pardalinum—(Leopard Lily). Orange-red flowers, beautifully spotted with purple, on very tall stalks.

Regal—Trumpet shaped white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Hardy.

Superbum — (American Turk's-cap Lily). Brilliant orange-red flowers in cone-like cluster on very tall stalks.

Perkins' Choice Bulbs for Spring Planting

	Each	Doz.	100
GLADIOLUS: Betty Nuthall, Giant Nymph, Golden Dream, Margaret Fulton, Bagdad, Dr. F. E. Bennett, La Paloma, Charles Dickens, Picardy, Dream of Beauty, Albatross, Commander Koehl, Maid of Orleans, Minuet, Paul Pfitzer	$0.19	$0.49	$3.50
	Each	**Doz.**	
DAHLIAS: Jersey's Beauty, Jane Cowl, White King, Mrs. I. D. Ver Warner, Jersey Beacon, Thomas Edison, Kentucky, Monmouth Champion, Avalon	$0.29	$3.00	....
Pompon Dahlias	.15	1.25	....
CANNAS: All varieties listed	.10	1.00	....
	Each	**Three**	
LILIES: Auratum, Rubrum, Henryi	$0.25	$0.69	....
Regal, Tigrinum, Phillipine and Russian Fire	.20	.50	....
Calla Lily	.25	.69	....
CALADIUM: Fancy Leaved	.25	....	....
Elephant's Ear	.15	....	....
TUBEROSE	.10	....	....
PEONIES	.29	....	....
IRIS	(prices on application)		

PERKINS' SEED STORE

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal the fancy-leaved Caladiums for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect. Semi-tropical bulbs.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. The huge green leaves give a most unusual effect.

(At left) **GIANT DAHLIAS.** Prize-winning strains, in a wide range of colors. (See list of varieties.)

(At right) — **POMPON DAHLIAS.** Charming "button" dahlias—easy to grow — available in Mauve, Pink, Red, White, Bronze, Yellow.

Dr. F. E. Bennett

Debonair

Golden Dream

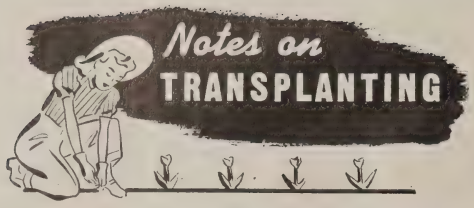
Recommended as the best all-around varieties

LILIUM HENRYI (Yellow Show Lily)—Many huge flowers on stalks 5 feet or more. Hardy and dependable. Color is likely to fade in burning sunshine, so plant in partial shade.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM — The best summer foliage plant for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

(At left) **PICARDY.** The most satisfactory all-around Glad. Gorgeous color, size, yield.

CANNAS. Huge free-flowering plants, vivid colors. (See list of varieties.)



WHEN AND HOW TO TRANSPLANT—When plantlets have fully developed their second pair of leaves, or "true" leaves as they are called, it is best to transplant them either to flats about three inches deep or to small pots. Remove them from seed bed gently to damage roots as little as possible and plant somewhat deeper than they originally grew, so that stems will be well supported.

A good procedure, to assure the largest possible root surface, is to cut the soil at right angles with a sharp knife from top to bottom and transplant with the soil.

Be sure to make the hole sufficiently large to take the roots in a natural position without crowding. Press soil very firmly about roots—not merely against the stems on the surface.

It is possible to reduce the wilting of seedlings when you transplant them. If you water them with a solution of the new hormone-vitamin powder, Transplantone, not only does it reduce wilting, but this treatment helps the seedlings grow roots faster so that stronger, earlier blooming plants result.

HOW TO FEED SEEDLINGS—When the seedlings have reached the stage of transplanting they require more plant food than they had in the seed flat mixture. Mix one teacupful of complete fertilizer with each bushel of soil mixture to make it fertile. One bushel of soil will take care of a great many plantlets.

TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT—The transplanted seedlings should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. If they are kept near a window, turn the boxes each day, otherwise the plants will lean towards the light and grow lopsided or spindling.

THE RIGHT SOIL—Soil should be comparatively light in texture and preferably not too rich in plant food. One-third garden loam, one-third peat moss and one-third sharp sand will grow healthy seedlings. The root systems made by the plants in a soil mixture after this formula are truly wonderful.

PROPAGATING CUTTINGS—If you like to propagate cuttings of your favorite plants, you can help the cuttings to root faster by dipping them in the hormone powder, Rootone, before planting. Moreover, the percentage of successful rooting is increased remarkably by this new treatment.

WHEN RE-POTTING IS NECESSARY—As the little plants grow they may need to be shifted to larger pots to keep them in good growing condition up to the time the weather permits their being planted outdoors. This transplanting should be done when the roots have formed a mat around the inside of the pot.

SLOW PERENNIALS—Some perennial seeds are slow to germinate, so if the seeds don't sprout within a week or so, don't be worried. That is, don't be worried if you have faithfully followed directions.

The Vitamin-Hormone Stimulant for Plants

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution.

Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can $1.00—1 lb. can $4.00.

Flower GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations.
B—For a succession of blooms.
C—For shady locations.
D—For poor soil.
E—For edging.
F—For the rock garden.
G—For their foliage.
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.
I—For their fragrance.
J—For porch or windowboxes.
K—Climbing vines.
L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.
Bellis	6-8	C F	5-10	3-4 Mos.
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.
Cosmos	36-72	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.
Cobaea Scandens	30 ft.	K	15-20	3-4 Mos.
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.
Eschscholzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.
Heliotrope	18-24	I	10-15	4-5 Mos.
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.
Hollyhock	48-96	L	5-20	10 Wks.
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.
Marigold	8-36	J	5-8	6-8 Wks.
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.
Moon Flower	12-30 ft.	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.
Morning Glory	12-50 ft.	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.
Nasturtium	12-96	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.
Poppy	18-60	B	20	12-15 Wks.
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.
Sweet Pea	48-96	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.

Vegetable GUIDE

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required for Family of 5
Artichoke	⅛ oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	¼		
Asparagus	½ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	½ oz.
Beans, Bush	½ lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1½ to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	½ lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	¼ lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2	1¼ bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	½ oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	½ to 1	1¼ bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	½ oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	⅛ oz.	24 to 30	24	½	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	⅛ oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	½	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	¼ oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	½	35 to 50 head	¼ oz.
Celeriac	1 pkt.	18 to 24	6	¼		1 pkt.
Chinese Cabbage	½ oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	½	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	¼ oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	½	24 qts.	½ oz.
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	½	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	⅛ oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	¼	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	¼ oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	½	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	½ oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	½ to ¾	75 to 100 fruit	½ oz.
Dill	¼ oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	⅛ oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	½	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	½ oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	½	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Fennel	½ oz.	24 to 40	4 to 12			
Kale	½ oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	½	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	¼ oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	½	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	¼ oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	¾		1 pkt.
Lettuce	¼ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	¼	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	½ oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	¾	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	¼ oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	½	1 to 1½ bu.	½ oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	¼ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	¾	1 bu.	½ oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	¾	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	¼ oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	½	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	½ oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	½	1 bu.	½ oz.
Peas	¾ lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	⅛ oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	½	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	¾	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	½ oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	½	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	½ oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	⅛ oz.	18 to 24	6	½ to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	½ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	½		1 pkt.
Spinach	¾ oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	¾	1½ bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, New Zealand	½ oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	¼ oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	¼ oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	½ oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	½	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	¼ oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	¼	1 bu.	½ oz.
Turnip (greens)	½ oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	¼	1½ bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	½ oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	¾	20 fruit	1 pkt.

Exercise the greatest caution about cultivating or picking beans when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It is extremely possible to spread disease from plant to plant (if they are wet) with implements, or even clothing brushing past.

* * * * *

Few crops pay back the cost of fertilizing as well as cabbage. Use a good commercial fertilizer that can be applied before planting—and your crop will richly repay your efforts and expenditure.

* * * * *

For excellence of flavor you want young, tender carrots—and to get them you must have rich soil that will develop the roots fast. Slow growing, old carrots are only fit for stock feed.

* * * * *

Corn is much better for table use if it is gathered while very young. With a little practice, the proper stage for harvesting can be determined. This is shortly after the "milk stage," when the silks are dry and black, and the husk leaves have an appearance of maturity. If the ear feels plump and firm, it is generally ready.

* * * * *

The best soil for growing Cucumbers is warm, sandy loam—especially if it has a slight southward slope.

* * * * *

For increased yield, INOCULATE! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

* * * * *

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in their soil.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of mild, tender radishes for relish and salads all through the season.

* * * * *

In some soils, hormone treatment of seeds produces tremendous stimulation of growth. Petunia blooming three weeks earlier, nasturtium showing twice as many flowers and tomatoes and corn bearing earlier—all these have resulted from mixing a little Rootone with the seeds before planting.

MINERAL-RICH VEGETABLES

Be sure to have appetizing and mineral-rich vegetables for your children. Vigoro, the complete plant food, supplies all the elements needed to grow mineral-rich vegetables in your garden. Vigoro is clean, odorless, sanitary, easy to use, and most economical.

Dollars for Pennies!

Laugh at high prices on food!
This year *grow your own* . . . and SAVE!

YOU GET THE WORLD'S GREATEST BARGAIN IN FOOD

. . . in tastiness

. . . in health . . .

WHEN YOU GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

PERKINS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

Highest Quality Seeds, of carefully selected varieties, available in bulk for your protection and economy

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	Lb.
ASPARAGUS—Mary Washington	$0.10	$0.30	$0.45	$0.90

	½ Lb.	Lb.	2 Lbs.	10 Lbs. Per Lb.
BEANS—Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush	$0.15	$0.25	$0.45	$0.20
BEANS—Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush	.15	.25	.45	.20
BEANS—Green Podded, Pole	.15	.25	.45	.22
BEANS—Lima, Dwarf	.16	.30	.55	....
BEANS—Lima, Pole	.16	.30	.55	....
BEANS—Lima, Bush, Baby Potato	.18	.35	.65	....

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs. Per Lb.
BEETS	$0.25	$0.50	$1.50	$1.25
SWISS CHARD	.10	.25	.75	....
MANGEL WURZEL	.20	.50	1.50	....

	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	Lb.
BROCCOLI	$0.20	$0.50	$0.90	$1.50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	.25	.75	1.35	2.50
CABBAGE	.25	.90	1.75	3.00
CARROTS	.30	1.00	1.75	3.00
Imperator Carrot, Nantes Coreless, Danvers, Chatenay	.30	1.00	1.75	3.00

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.
CAULIFLOWER	$0.75	$1.50	$2.50	....
CELERY	.10	.15	.25	$0.90

	½ Lb.	Lb.	10 Lbs. Per Lb.	50 Lbs. Per Lb.
SWEET CORN—Hybrids, Tender Gold, Blended Hybrids, Marcross, Gem Cross, Golden Bantam Hybrid	$0.20	$0.35	$0.30	$0.28
SWEET CORN — OPEN POLLINATED—Golden Bantam, Stowell's Evergreen, Country Gentleman	.12	.25	.20	.16

	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	Lb.
POP CORN	....	$0.10	$0.15	$0.25
COLLARD	....	....	....	....
CUCUMBER—Early Fortune, Chicago Pickling, Straight 8, Improved Long Green	.25	.50	.90	1.75
Improved White Spine, Longfellow, and A and C	.25	.50	.90	1.75
CRESS	....	....	....	....

	½ Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	Lb.
EGGPLANT	$0.20	$0.35	$1.00	$3.00
ENDIVE	.10	.15	.50	....
KALE OR BORECOLE	.10	.15	.50	....
KOHL RABI	.10	.20	.75	....
LETTUCE	.10	.15	.50	....

In packets at 5c Per Packet
except where otherwise noted

	½ Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.	Lb.
MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE	$0.10	$0.20	$0.50	$1.25
WATERMELON	.10	.15	.40	.90
MUSTARD	.05	.10	.30	....
OKRA OR GUMBO	.05	.10	.30	....
ONIONS—Yellow Sweet Spanish, Southport White Globe	.20	.40	1.25	4.00
White Sweet Spanish, Mammoth Red Globe	.20	.40	1.25	4.00
ONION SETS OR PLANTS	Price on Application			
PARSLEY	.15	.25	....	....
PARSNIP	.05	.15	.30	.75

	½ Lb.	Lb.	2 Lbs.	10 Lbs. Per Lb.
PEAS	$0.12	$0.23	$0.39	$0.18

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	Oz.	4 Oz.
PEPPER	$0.10	$0.15	$0.25	$0.90

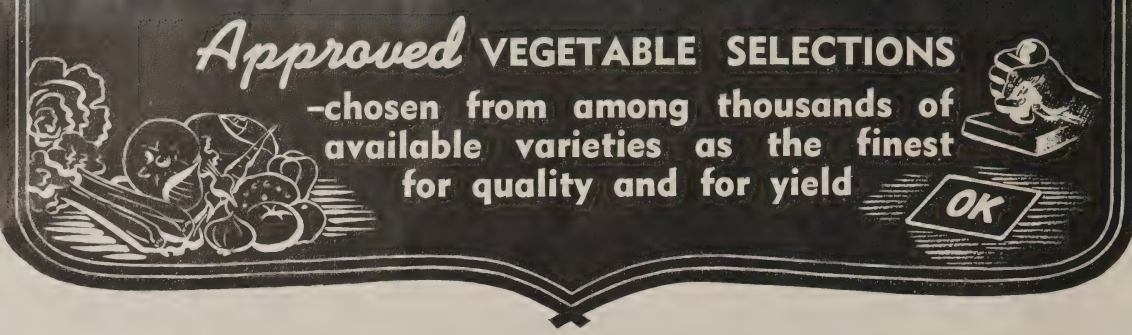
	Oz.	4 Oz.	8 Oz.	Lb.
PUMPKIN	$0.10	$0.25	$0.35	$0.60
RADISH	.15	.45	.75	.90
SPINACH	.20	.50	.90	1.50
SQUASH	.15	.40	.55	.90
TOMATO — Rutgers, Master Marglobe, Stockdale, Firesteel	.40	1.25	2.00	3.50
All Others	.30	.90	1.50	2.75
TURNIP	.10	.25	.45	.75
RUTABAGA OR SWEDE TURNIP	.10	.25	.45	.75

ON TERRACES AND ROLLING LAWNS

To prevent loss of seed and soil on terraces, use Erosionet. Does not present an unsightly appearance and soon rendered almost invisible by growing grasses. 45 inches wide, costs 10c per running yard.

This year, more than ever, let the good earth give you *health defense!* Have all the garden vegetables you want, *fresh* when you want them! Fortify your family against illness! Fortify your bank account against high food costs! Plant and save! (A Garden Plot 30 ft. x 50 ft. will keep a family of 5 in fresh vegetables.)

Perkins' Seed Store, Sioux City, Iowa


Approved VEGETABLE SELECTIONS
-chosen from among thousands of available varieties as the finest for quality and for yield
OK

ASPARAGUS

Martha Washington—Larger than original Washington. New, and rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks and fine quality tight packed tips.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Tender Pod—1941 All-America. Tender, fine quality, medium length, round, medium dark green, stringless pods at all stages. Sturdy plants. Large pkt. 10c.

Plentiful—Productive, early maturing. Pods are flat, medium green, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless at all stages, and of the choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939. Large pkt. 10c.

Bountiful—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods. 49 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Stringless Green Pod—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. Brown seeds blotched with light fawn. 54 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Beans, Dry Shelled Varieties

Dwarf Horticultural—Late, heavy yielding. Flat green pods, 5-in. long, spotted with red at maturity. As they are almost stringless, they are fine for snap and green-shell purposes. Light buff seeds spotted red. 65 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Improved Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. The straight, thick, flat pods are creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Probably the best of all the dwarf black-seeded Wax Beans. Early and productive, bearing beautiful, rich yellow, deep curved round pods. 5½ to 6-in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy. Large pkt. 10c.

Round Pod Kidney Wax or Brittle Wax—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. White, kidney-shaped seed with black eye. 58 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Sure Crop Wax—Big, sturdy, productive plants, popular with home gardeners. Thick, flat golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Beans, Pole

Kentucky Wonder—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. Light chocolate brown seed. 68 days. Large pkt. 10c.

BEANS

Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall. Large pkt. 15c.

Burpee's Bush—Medium large plant. Pods contain three to four large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Fordhook Bush—Straight pods with very plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Henderson's Bush—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Good for home gardener; very productive. Large pkt. 10c.

Beans, Lima Pole

King of the Garden — The pods are flat and smooth with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days. Large pkt. 10c.

BEETS

Crosby's Egyptian — Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days. Pkt. 10c.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days. Pkt. 10c.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red — Very popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

Golden Tankard—Oval-shaped, broad shoulder. Flesh is orange-yellow. 100 days.

All Vegetable Seeds
5¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
In bulk quantities at money saving prices
Special quotations to market gardeners

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Half Dwarf Improved—Firm, thickset balls—1½-in. in diameter. Plant 20 to 24-in. apart. 70 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

CARROTS

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long, tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Imperator — Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Long Orange — Heavy cropper. Roots taper to a point. Red-orange flesh, core slightly lighter. 88 days. Lg. pkt. **10c.**

Nantes Improved Coreless—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Improved Chantenay, Long Type—A recent development from old Chantenay, 1 to 2-in. longer, and slightly more slender. Pkt. **10c.**

CABBAGE

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Wisconsin All Seasons—Mid-season all-purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12-in., 9 to 10-lb. heads. 90 to 95 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, with small round solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days. Pkt. **10c.**

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact for small garden planting. 62 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender and crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Extremely large flat heads, 6½ to 7-in. deep. High quality, 10 to 11-in., 9 to 11-lb. heads. 95 to 105 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Improved American Savoy—Flattened globe, medium large, interior leaves crumpled. Very satisfactory. 85 days. Lg. pkt. **10c.**

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early heading. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

CAULIFLOWER

Danish Giant or Dry Weather—Excellent creamy white heads. Later than Early Snowball, but larger. 6 to 8-in. 67 days. Large pkt. **25c.**

Super Snowball — Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7-in. 55 days. Pkt. **25c.**

CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. Fine flavor.

COLLARD

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

CELERY

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant with dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days. Pkt. **10c.**

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants with yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days. Pkt. **10c.**

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days. Pkt. **10c.**

SWEET CORN

SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere.

We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of Corn you want.

Talk it over with us. Let us help you to increased yields and increased enjoyment.

Ioana Hybrid—1940 All-America Bronze Medal. Ears grow 7½ to 8-in. long, well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. 67 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Evergreen Hybrid—A very valuable hybrid with large uniform white ears, 9 to 10-in. long. 16-18 rowed. Large pkt. **10c.**

Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 76 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Spancross Hybrid—1941 All-America. Extra early, resistant to bacterial wilt; cold hardy for early spring planting. 12-row yellow ears, 6 to 7-in. long. 64 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Marcross Hybrid—An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. Large pkt. **10c.**

SWEET CORN
Open-Pollinated

Golden Bantam—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet and of very fine flavor. 80 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Whipple's Early Yellow—Prolific and vigorous grower. Ears 7 to 8-in., with 12 to 16 rows of broad, deep creamy yellow kernels. Excellent flavor. Medium early. 84 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

SWEET CORN—Open-Pollinated, Cont'd.

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. Large pkt. 10c.

Bantam Evergreen—Also known as Golden Evergreen. A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. Large pkt. 10c.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender and sweet. 93 days. Large pkt. 10c.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow—Large, late yellow variety with golden kernels, creamy white when popped. Ears 8 to 9-in.

PEAS, Thomas Laxton

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days.

CUCUMBER

Straight Eight, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

National Pickling—Straight, symmetrical fruits, 6-in. long. Superb for small pickles, very uniform. 50 days.

Colorado—A very attractive variety, good for market gardens and for shipping. Fruit very dark green, cylindrical, round with small seed pocket. Unusually free from striping at blossom end.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Gherkins — For very small pickles. Distinct from cucumbers. 3 to 4-oz., pale green covered with prickly spines. 60 days.

Early White Spine — Early, smooth straight, good size. Color dark green, seldom turning yellow. 60 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease.

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty — Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days.

New Hampshire Hybrid—All-America Silver Medal 1939. The dark purple fruits are of the highest quality.

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed — All-America Silver Medal, 1940. An entirely new type of endive. Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on the ground, outer leaves turn upward, making this variety less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-filled hearts, closely packed with abundance of fine leaves, blanch to clear creamy yellow. Suitable for home and market garden.

Broad Leaved Batavian — A fine winter salad material. Leaves toothed and twisted. Compact heart, blanches to creamy white. 90 to 95 days.

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed)—Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center blanches readily, making attractive salad. 95 days.

FENNEL

Florence Fennel—Plants 30 to 36-in. Broad overlapping stalks form a bulb-like enlargement at base of stem. Very sweet, and frequently used as celery.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

Imperial 44—A sure header even during dry hot weather. Heads medium large, slightly flattened, extremely compact. If you have had trouble growing head lettuce, give Imperial 44 a careful trial.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges.

Big Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Hanson—Hardy and sure heading. Heads large, globular, compact, tender and sweet. Good for midsummer planting.

New York—Large heads, well blanched, sweet and tender. 80 days.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

Cos or Romaine

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Hardy, curled, deeply cut light green leaves. Tender after frost.

KOHLRABI

White Vienna Early — 8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

LEEK

Large American Flag — An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green.

RADISH
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

MUSTARD

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen — Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

Southern Giant Curled Longstanding—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves.

MUSKMELON
Heart of Gold

SEED SHORTAGES UNAVOIDABLE!

Many varieties of garden seed are scarce this spring. We will furnish all items listed to the best of our ability, but must point out the likelihood of shortages, and advise ordering your garden seed early.

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader.

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2½-lb. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

WATERMELON

Harris' or Coles' Early—Very productive. Medium size, short and oval. Alternate dark and light green stripes. Tender rind, black seed, pink-red flesh. 20-lb. 75 days.

Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

ONIONS

Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days. Lg. pkt. **10c.**

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid, yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Yellow Globe Danvers—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, slightly yellow toned flesh. 112 to 114 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Ebenezer—Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets. Large pkt. **10c.**

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112 to 114 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days. Lg. pkt. **10c.**

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler, 100 to 102 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

White Bunching—For green onions. Does not form bulbs. Long white stems. Large pkt. **10c.**

OKRA or GUMBO

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

Perkins Mammoth—Medium early, productive. Meaty, slender, tapered 7 to 8-in. ribbed pods. 56 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. 6 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

WHITE.

RED.

YELLOW.

PARSLEY

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut.

Hamburg Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

TOMATO
Rutgers

SQUASH of various types

PEAS

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32-in. 60 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior—The old favorite. Dark green, fairly coarse vine. Single and double pods, light-green, 12 to 14-in. vines, 2¾-in. pods. 61 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2½-in. pods. Large pkt. **10c.**

Little Marvel—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. One of earliest. Large pkt. **10c.**

World's Record—An improved earlier Gradus. Medium-heavy 24 to 26-in. vine. Broad, plump, medium green pods with 7 to 8 large tender peas. 61 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Peas—Later Varieties

Telephone—Fine, large podded, for all uses. Resists wilt. Dark green, coarse 40-in. vine. Single broad, plump pods, 4½ to 5½-in.—straight, dark-green, pointed. They contain 8 to 10 highest quality, large, wrinkled, light green peas. A top quality variety. 74 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Alderman—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. Large pkt. **10c.**

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

For increased yield, Inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPER, Pimento

PEPPERS

Fordhook—Very large, early, prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. Bears fruits in clusters of 5 to 7, with thick meat. Pkt. **25c.**

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

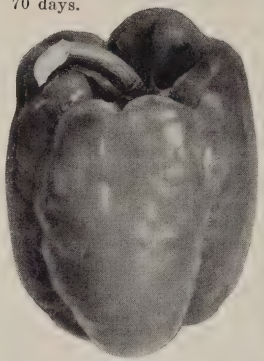
Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Early Giant—Early; like Bull Nose but larger and longer. 63 days.

Bull Nose or Large Bell—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾-in. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.



PEPPER, Bull Nose

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Winter Luxury or Pie—Early, resembling Small Sugar but larger. Flat ended, 9 to 10-in. 7 to 8-lb. Thin, netted, orange-yellow skin. 100 days.

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

PUMPKIN, Small Sugar

RADISH

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

White China Winter—Roots large, 8-in. long, 2½ to 3-in. in diameter. Cylindrical with heavy shoulder. Flesh white, crisp, rather mild. 60 days.

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Improved or Giant Nobel—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

King of Denmark—Exceptionally long standing, large plants. Broad, dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting. 46 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach but similar when cooked. 70 days. Large pkt. **10c.**

Spinach seed is scarce this year. Order early, before stocks are depleted.

All Vegetable Seeds
5¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
In bulk quantities at money saving prices
Special quotations to market gardeners

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. **10c.**

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Giant Summer Straightneck—Yellow fruit nearly double the size of the old "Crookneck." Finest quality. 58 days.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 4 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-cream-gray. Very firm, delicate flavored flesh. Bush type. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Golden Table Queen — All-America medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry fine flavor and texture.

Warted Hubbard — Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

Golden Delicious Marrow—Fruit is reddish-orange with green tip, 7-lb., 8-in. diameter, 10 to 12-in. long. Flesh golden-orange, thick, sweet and dry. 100 days.

TOMATOES

Mingold—All-America Silver Medal 1940. Very early prolific plant literally loaded with medium sized, perfectly round, mild golden yellow fruits having practically no acid. Yellow tomatoes are said to have more Vitamin D. Try this one. 104 days. Pkt. **10c.**

Stokesdale — An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier. (See page 4 for illustration.) Pkt. **10c.**

Break o' Day—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage. Early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Greater Baltimore—Mid-season variety. The vines are large, vigorous, and open. Fruits medium-large, flat, fairly solid and firm. Deep scarlet. 82 days.

Improved Stone—Medium late. Deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Vines large, dense, very productive. Fruits large, flattened, but deep. Smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Golden Queen—The leading, maincrop large yellow variety. Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

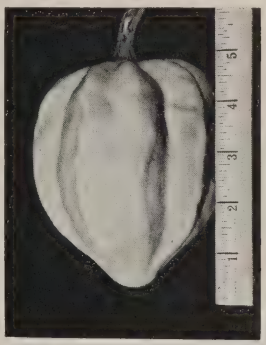
Marglobe — Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Pritchard—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive in appearance and popular for preserves.



SQUASH, Golden Table Queen

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf — Large, flat roots, 4 to 6-in. across. Deep purplish red on top, milky white lower. Fine-grained, sweet, tender flesh. Very quick grower. 48 days.

PARSNIP, Hollow Crown

Pomeranian or Large White Globe—Principally for stock feed. Large tops, globe shaped roots, slightly flattened, and smooth. 4 to 6-in. across. Weigh 4 to 8-lb. 75 days.

Purple Top — All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Small, erect tops. Round roots, 3 to 4-in., smooth and deep yellow, slightly bitter. 60 to 65 days.

Foliage Turnip

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20-in. bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

TOMATO, Improved Stone

VEGETABLE CULTURE

ASPARAGUS. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting —and covered 2″ deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1″ apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

BUSH BEANS. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6″ apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

POLE BEANS. Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5′ to 8′ long should be driven into ground in rows about 4′ apart with spacing of 3′ in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

BEETS. Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3″ to 6″ tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6″ apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

CARROTS. Sow early and thinly—in light deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2″ tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

CAULIFLOWER. Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

CHINESE CABBAGE. An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

COLLARDS. Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4″ high — or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2′ or 3′ apart in the row.

CORN. Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1″ of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6″ high, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Hoe often, but not deeply.

CUCUMBER. The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6″ tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

EGG PLANT. Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hot bed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2″ tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1′ apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

KALE or BORECOLE. Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

KOHL RABI. Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6″ apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

LETTUCE. Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6″ apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8″ spacing, in rows 18″ apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

MUSKMELON. Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops,

PLANT GOOD SEED . . . and then be careful about:

Good healthy seed, fresh, true to type—the kind you get from reliable seedsmen —is the best insurance for success in your garden.

Good garden seed is the world's greatest bargain. Uncertain seed is a sorry gamble.

Good garden seed returns *dollars* in crop for *pennies* spent on seed. That's why it is just plain common sense to be sure your seed is right.

Preparing the Soil

Rich, sandy loam is best adapted to gardening. Stiff clay must be broken up and given plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soil should have fertilizing.

Work soil deeply, making the top three or four inches fine and loose. Thorough hoeing or raking before planting keeps down weeds. Do not work clay soils when wet.

If subsoil is stiff clay, special drainage is needed. Tile placed three feet below surface and not more than eighteen feet apart will greatly improve results.

Planting

For planting in open ground, choose a time when the soil is moist but not wet. Seed should be covered immediately after planting so as to retain moisture. Press down fine earth firmly around seeds so as to bring particles into close contact with the seed.

Planting depths are suggested by the table on page 19. However, it should be noted that the best depth varies with the condition of the soil, so that each gardener's own practical experience must be considered.

In order that the tender stems of seedlings can push through the ground easily, soil must be soft and loose.

Cultivating

The importance of cultivating cannot be over-emphasized. Proper cultivation pays ample dividends.

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth not only kills weeds but encourages healthy root development.

It also allows air to enter, and helps conserve moisture.

As plants grow, cultivation should become more shallow to avoid injury to roots.

FLOWER SEED CULTURE

CULTURE I

Seeds under this culture give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; although little water will be necessary, watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2″ to 2½″ apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seedbeds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seedbed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds under this culture do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors in early spring, as soon as danger of frost is over, directly into beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out to give individual plants a chance to develop.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle, thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in seed-flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer months if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray

and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

OKRA or GUMBO. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woody fibres.

ONION SETS. Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

ONION. Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and handweed crop every 2 weeks during summer.

PARSLEY. Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off all leaves. The new growth will be brighter and better curled.

PARSNIP. Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves Parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

PEAS. For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-weeks intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

For increased yield, INOCULATE! Garden peas, like all legume crops, almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS. Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do **not** plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

PUMPKIN. Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

RADISH. Soil should be light, quick and rich to ensure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to 3" apart. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth and prompt picking.

RHUBARB. Sow in cold frame in spring and transplant into rows as soon as plants are large enough. In fall or the following spring transplant to permanent location in rows 3' to 5' apart each way. Stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

SPINACH. Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

SQUASH. Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

SWISS CHARD. Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

TOMATOES. Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

TURNIPS. For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Thin out when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

WATERMELON. Requires about same culture as Muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

A dust mulch of fine soil on the surface helps hold the moisture in the soil below —but a crust over the soil is harmful and should be broken up.

Watering

While roots may be watered at any time, plants should be watered early morning or evening. Remember that one good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

Time of Planting

Seasonal variations make it difficult to specify planting by date. In using planting "calendars" it is well to make allowances for "late" or "early" seasons.

Good general rules for the timing of vegetable planting are:

When *heavy frosts* are over, plant early peas, onion sets and seed, kale, lettuce and spinach.

When frosts are about over plant radishes, parsnips, carrots, beets, late peas and early sweet corn, and set out cabbage, and cauliflower plants.

When *all frosts* are over, plant string beans and late sweet corn, and set out early tomato plants from the indoor boxes.

When soil is quite warm, plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, lima beans and set out the rest of the plants.

Trees, shrubs, vines and dormant roses should be set out as early as conditions will permit, before the leaf buds open.

Gladiolus bulbs and Dahlias should not be planted until the soil is quite warm.

Crop Succession

It is preferable not to have a second planting of any one crop follow the first on the same soil. Where vegetables mature early, they should be followed by later kinds. For example, follow early carrots by late beans or corn—or follow radishes with cabbage or tomatoes.

Garden Sanitation

Keeping the garden healthy is not only a matter of spraying and dusting. Of course, reliable and properly selected insecticides should be used whenever and wherever there is any evidence of insect pests. A quick, early attack on insects and plant diseases is simply good gardening sense.

But garden sanitation also calls for keeping the garden clean. In fall, be sure to remove and burn all rubbish, thus destroying many insect eggs that would develop the following spring.

Also combat plant diseases, wherever possible, by using the new disease-resistant strains of flowers and vegetables.

and place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past, or if for house decoration shift into larger pots.

CULTURE VI

Plants under this culture are purely conservatory or hothouse plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or 2½" pots and keep shifting into larger pots as needed.

CULTURE VII

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Although little additional watering will be necessary, care must be taken never to permit soil to become dry. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to 2½" either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. **NOTE:** Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Select a level location and raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out by heavy rains. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

SELECTED BY A "HOME" SEEDSMAN

BEST LAWN MIXTURE — Our selected lawn mixture is the very finest combination of high quality seeds . . . a marvelous mixture that years of experimenting has proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet . . . smooth, even, and thick. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting.

SHADE MIXTURE—Wherever shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. Excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . blended into a mixture that will give surprising results.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS — Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, and plants very hardy.

WHITE CLOVER—Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Very hardy.

RYE GRASS—A rapid grower, valuable in lawn mixtures demanding quick effect. Not long lasting. Does well on moist soils.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—Widely used for putting greens, fairways and tees. Very hardy, produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

RED TOP—Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather, or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails. However, it should not be considered as competitive with blue grass, but as a good supplement for it. Particularly useful in mixtures for restraining the growth of weeds.

BENT—Makes a thick, dense turf on heavy, sour soils and being of a semi-creeping habit will recover the ground after injury. Unexcelled for fine lawns and putting greens. Will stand quite-close mowing.

LAWN SEED PRICES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS: 1 lb. $.35; 5 lbs. $1.60; 10 lbs. $3.15; 25 lbs. $7.50; 100 lbs. $25.00.

WHITE CLOVER: ¼ lb. $.35; ½ lb. $.60; 1 lb. $1.00; 5 lbs. $4.50; 10 lbs. $8.50.

CHEWINGS FESCUE: 1 lb. $.85; 5 lbs. $4.00; 10 lbs. $7.50.

RED TOP: 1 lb. $.29; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.25.

RYE GRASS: 1 lb. $.15; 5 lbs. $.70; 10 lbs. $1.25; 100 lbs. $9.00.

SEASIDE CREEPING BENT: 1 lb. $1.25; 5 lbs. $5.50; 10 lbs. $9.50.

FAIRWAY LAWN MIXTURE: 1 lb. $.35; 5 lbs. $1.45; 10 lbs. $2.70; 25 lbs. $5.75.

PERKINS' SHADE MIXTURE: 1 lb. $.65; 5 lbs. $3.00.

PERKINS' SPECIAL LAWN GRASS: 1 lb. $.45; 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.85; 25 lbs. $7.95.

PERKINS' SEED STORE

FARM SEEDS---SEED CORN---SEED POTATOES

ALFALFA

Rich in proteins and lime—hence a great feed crop for dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep. A marvelous soil builder and soil restorer, too, when properly inoculated.

We carry a full range of selected Alfalfa varieties, all well suited to the needs of this territory, and of the highest quality.

CLOVERS

MEDIUM RED—The most valuable of the Clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

SWEET, WHITE BLOSSOM—Most abundant growth of any of the Clovers. Makes a pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. Use to build up worn out fields.

ALSIKE—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. Frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

OTHER CLOVERS—Space doesn't permit listing of all our offerings of Clover. We have all the varieties common to our section, each one selected and handled with expert care and caution, so as to assure you the top yields and best quality.

GRASSES

ORCHARD GRASS—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC — Fast-growing one-year grass. Makes a full crop, yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

SUDAN—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is thoroughly warmed.

TIMOTHY—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suited for permanent pasture.

BROME GRASS—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Starts 2 to 3 weeks earlier than native prairie grasses, and stays green later in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

RAPE—One of the very finest pastures for economical production of pork, mutton, or beef. A good crop gives you 12 to 15 tons of green food per acre.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with your grains in a balanced dairy ration.

We offer the highest quality seed of a good range of varieties. Consult us about the choice of varieties best suited to your own needs.

VETCH—A great producer, for hay, pasturage, or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. May be sown spring or fall, is not particular as to soil, and needs only moderate moisture.

SEED CORN

More and more, the problem of choosing seed corn is becoming a local problem. It's of prime importance to have the varieties that best fit your own growing conditions.

Our selection of seed corn is built on intimate knowledge of this district—and conscientious application of that knowledge. So you are always in good hands when you buy seed corn here.

SEED POTATOES

Our Certified Stocks are the most economical you can plant, because they reduce your hazards, give you bigger production and fewer culls. They are **true to name** . . . grown especially for **seed** stock . . . more highly **disease resistant** . . . tagged for **origin.**

SEED PER ACRE AND COMMONLY ACCEPTED BUSHEL WEIGHTS

	Pounds per Bu.	Pounds per Acre
Alfalfa	60	15 to 20
Barley	48	96
Brome Grass	14	15 to 20
Buckwheat	50	50
Clover, Alsike	60	8 to 10
Clover, Medium Red	60	10 to 12
Clover, Mammoth Red	60	8 to 12
Clover, Sweet	60	12 to 15
Clover, White	60	5 to 8
Cow Peas, broadcast	60	60 to 90
Flax, broadcast	56	25 to 30
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14	20 to 30
Grass, Orchard	14	22
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	56	40 to 50
Millet, for hay	50	50
Millet, for seed	50	30
Oats	32	64 to 96
Rape, broadcast	50	6 to 8
Reed's Canary Grass	32	4 to 6
Rye, broadcast	56	56 to 84
Sorghum, for fodder	50	50 to 60
Soy Beans, broadcast	60	30 to 45
Soy Beans, in drills	60	60 to 90
Sudan Grass, broadcast	40	20 to 25
Sudan Grass, in drills	40	8 to 10
Timothy	45	10 to 12
Veteches, broadcast	60	50 to 60
Wheat	60	90

Are you a "LAWN GAMBLER"?

Do you look for "bargains" when you start to buy lawn seed?

Price per pound is the poorest measure of economy in lawn planting. The only bargain in lawn seed is the one which gives you the most grass plants of the best type and healthiest growth.

We sell RESULTS. For years we have been working conscientiously to provide the right seed for each particular lawn condition. That's why you can depend on us for real economy and lasting results.

Lawn QUIZ

(1) Is grass seed injured by freezing?
(2) How early may lawn planting be started?
(3) How early should lawn feeding be started?
(4) How early should your lawn be mowed?
(5) How late may lawn seed be planted?
(6) How do trees "steal" food from lawns?
(7) How can you measure your lawn's need for water?
(8) Do vitamins and hormones take the place of fertilizer?
(9) What are the "4 Dont's" on rolling the lawn?
(10) What is the best way to fight crab grass?
(11) How can you combat infesting insects and lawn diseases?
(12) How can you make sure of getting good lawn seed?

(1)

Freezing temperatures definitely do not injure grass seed. All tests show these seeds can stand almost any temperature.

(2)

You need not hesitate to seed before frost has left the ground. In fact, such planting lets you take advantage of the checked, or honeycombed condition of the soil in late winter. Cracks in the soil give seed an ideal shelter, and make it unnecessary to rake in seed. Then, too, sowing on snow lets you see the seed and makes even distribution easier. So, if you have spring snows, take advantage of them and give your lawn an early start.

(3)

Feeding should precede seeding. Feed the soil first, so that the new planting will not lack food for its all-important early growth. Mix lawn food with top dressing material—or put top dressing on first, and then distribute food evenly with fertilizer spreader.

(4)

New grass should not be mowed until it is 2 to 3 inches high—but do not wait until it is long enough to topple over. Check mower in spring to make sure that it is not set for close cutting.

(5)

Planting even in midsummer is perfectly safe. It simply calls for more careful watering and weeding. If your lawn shows bare spots, don't leave them wide open for the weeds, but keep planting.

(6)

Trees and lawns naturally compete for nourishment from the soil they share. (This is one reason for difficulty with lawns under trees.) To keep trees from "stealing" food from your lawn, feed the trees. (Ask us about methods, foods, equipment for fertilizing trees!)

(7)

The only way to tell how much water you need is to get down under the surface of the soil and see for yourself. Cut a small plug of soil, 2 or 3 inches deep. If only the upper inch is dry, normal watering will do. But if soil is dry much deeper, keep on watering until you get moisture to necessary depth.

(8)

Vitamins and hormones in no way take the place of fertilizer. Their important functions should never be confused with feeding. In fact, vitamins and hormones help more when the plants have been well fed. Feeding is done to restore nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc. to the soil after plant growth has taken these vital elements out of it.

(9)

Rolling frequently does more harm than good. Its chief purpose is to press soil down firmly around grass roots where winter has disturbed them.

Don't use a roller to level the lawn. Top dressing does a better job and more easily.

Don't roll when lawn is wet or sticky, as this makes the soil too compact.

Don't use too heavy a roller. A water-ballast roller, empty or not over 1/3 full, is heavy enough.

Don't roll too often; you'll pack the soil too tightly around the roots.

(10)

The war against this worst of all lawn weeds is progressing rapidly, with the development of new and better chemical aids. However, the fight against crab grass is not always a simple matter, and calls for a carefully planned campaign. We are veteran campaigners—and invite you to consult us. We have all the necessary information and material to let you win your fight against this destructive pest.

We know the lawn needs of this territory.

No lawn mixture can ever meet the needs of all territories—or of all conditions in any given territory. We know our own territory—and offer only those lawn seeds and mixtures that are truly suited to the exact climatic needs of this territory.

Bring your lawn troubles to us. Our experience is at your service.

(11)

No comprehensive answer to this question can be given in a little space. Here, again, we suggest that you consult us. We can competently analyze your situation and provide exactly the right materials to do the job.

(12)

The best answer to this all-important question is to buy seed from seedsmen only. You can get the proper kind and the right quality of seed only by dealing with an expert source which can give you complete lawn seed service. Seed bought from such a source is the best bargain you can get, even when the price per pound is higher than you might find elsewhere.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Acme Rotenone GARDEN GUARD

A safe insecticide dust, which contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects.

Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite for dusting roses and flower gardens.

Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c; 4 lb. 65c; 50 lb. $6.75.

ANT TRAPS—Kill both sweets- and grease-eating ants. Effective and lasting.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BAIT-M WITH METALDEHYDE—An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants. For use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1½ lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. $3.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powder fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungus diseases.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

CYANOGAS A—Kills ants, rats, moles, fleas, bed bugs, moths, bats, grape mealy bugs, melon aphis, groundhogs, snakes, and insect pests.

CYANOGAS G—For greenhouse, bulb, grain, soil, household, warehouse fumigations.

DAWG-GONE—To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Tubes, 25c ea.

EVER GREEN *Garden* SPRAY

Ever Green Garden Spray is a powerful, odorless, Rotenone-Pyrethrum spray containing soap and a minimum of water. Simple to use. No complicated or confusing instructions. Deadly to many common varieties of both sucking and chewing insects in the home garden—such as aphis (plant lice), leaf tiers, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetles, and rose slugs. Will not harm the most tender foliage. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. $1.00; 16 oz. $2.15; gals. $12.20

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.

LIME SULPHUR DRY (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling soil pests such as wire worms, maggots, moles and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

NICOTINE SULPHATE 40% (Black Leaf 40)—Kills aphis, thrips, leaf hoppers and other insects on garden, farm and orchard crops by contact and fumes. Also kills poultry lice.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

ROSE SPRAY (Acme Scientific)—The last word in flower garden protection. Contains three elements in separate packages—each of which has been developed to combat one certain type of pest. Fortunately the great majority of pests are found to be in three general classifications, each subject to its own method of control. Each of the three elements in Acme Scientific Rose Spray takes care of one of these three groups of pests. A chart outlining a systematic spraying program comes with this all-purpose spray.

Complete Insect Control Service

We offer a full range of insecticides and fungicides—*plus* the "know how" to get results with them. This catalog lists only a part of our very complete stocks. You'll find it's a mighty good idea to bring your insect control questions here—and to talk them over with us. We've had plenty of experience with the problems of this area—and we're always glad to share that experience with you.

SEMESAN—For bulbs, roots, flower and vegetable seeds. Disinfects seed against many diseases and helps prevent rotting and damping-off. Also effective in controlling brown patch. One oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed.

SEMESAN BEL—For seed potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizoctonia, and blackleg. Increases standard yield. One lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels.

SULPHUR, DUSTING—Effective for mildew, black spot and rust on a number of shrubs and flowers.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphis and flea beetles.

SPRAY GUIDE CHART FREE

For practical help in recognizing garden enemies and knowing how to combat them, use the famous ACME SPRAY GUIDE—the "gardener's doctor book." You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. 3 oz. collapsible tube, **35c**; 12 oz. can, **$1.00**, 2½ lb. can, **$2.35.**

Acme Kopper Queen (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. ½ Pint, **35c**; Pint, **60c**; Quart, **90c**; Gallon, **$2.25**; 5 Gallons, **$7.50.**

Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur (An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen, 2 pound carton, **30c** each.

Acme Emo-Nik

Most yards contain foliage that is affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust, Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4½ oz. **35c**; Pint, **65c**; Quart, **95c**; Gallon, **$2.50.**

Acme Red River Potato Mix

(Special Formula for Potatoes only). A scientific development combining a new patented copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray. 1 lb. bag, **35c**, 4 lb. bag, **85c.**

Acme Scientific Rose Spray

A "system" of spray treatment for roses and flowers of all kinds. Eliminates guess work. Each set contains three separate items, each scientifically made to combat one of the three major classifications of blight and insect pest. Mix all three. Use regularly for complete all-around protection.

No. 3—Amount of Spray 12 quarts. Protects 7 to 12 Bushes all season. **95c.**

No. 6—Amount of Spray 24 quarts. Protects 15 to 25 Bushes all season. **$1.50.**

No. 24—Amount of Spray 96 quarts. Protects 60 to 100 Bushes all season. **$4.00.**

Spraying and Dusting

In your battle against insects and plant diseases, keep these fundamental facts in mind:

TYPES OF INSECTS

Biting or Chewing Insects such as beetles, caterpillars, grasshoppers, and the like, can best be controlled by the application of poisons to the plants upon which they feed. Arsenate of lead, hellebore, Paris green, Pyrethrum are a few of the poisons commonly used.

Sucking Insects such as aphids, weevils, leaf hoppers, etc., insert their beaks into the leaves, stems or fruits and suck the plant juices. Hence "stomach" poisons applied to the surface of the plant will not kill them. They must be killed by use of contact poisons such as tobacco solutions, sulphur dust, soap and oil preparations.

Scale Insects that develop protective coverings are most easily killed by strong corrosive solutions, such as a concentrated lime-sulphur mixture, applied during late fall or winter when foliage is off the plants.

PLANT DISEASES

Root and Stem Diseases are most commonly caused by soil parasites and are often controlled by soil sterilization. This is practical only on limited areas, but the average garden could easily be treated with formaldehyde solution if circumstances warrant it.

Fruit, Foliage and Twig Diseases, like rust and mildew, are generally controlled by sprays or dust of mildly poisonous preparations. Bordeaux mixture, lime sulphur and sulphur are most commonly used. Wet or cloudy weather usually favors diseases of this type so that they are exceptionally difficult to control when such conditions prevail. On the other hand, bright, warm and sunny weather is effective in preventing their development.

GARDEN SANITATION

Much can be done indirectly in controlling pests. Keep down weeds that serve as plant hosts. Pick off diseased leaves or cut out diseased limbs. Pick up fallen leaves that are diseased. Pull out wilted plants. Clean up fence rows and mow adjacent vacant lots that might harbor insects and diseases.

In the fall clean up and destroy any tops or residue in border or vegetable garden that might harbor pests. A good control is to spade ground in the fall and let it lie unraked until spring. Sun, wind, cold and birds will then destroy many insects.

During the growing season keep a daily watch. Dust or spray at first appearance of a pest, or before you see any, as a sound preventative.

NOW—A REAL WEED KILLER

LAWN SINOX—Recommended by leading agricultural college experiment stations **to kill Crab Grass, Dandelions, Plantains and many other weeds** WITHOUT INJURY TO LAWN GRASS! Thorough field tests over a period of years have proved its amazing ability to control the weed nuisance in lawns.

Easy to use! Just spray over entire lawn as directed and it will kill off the weeds and their seeds with only a temporary browning of the lawn grass. One pint of LAWN SINOX treats 1000 square feet of lawn.

Pint $1.25; Quart $2.00; Gallon $5.50.

LAWN SINOX

Kills Lice, Ants, Fleas, Aphids, Bedbugs, Crab Lice, Potato Bugs, Bean Beetles

DUST ON ONE SPOT • *Ask for free Dog Booklet.*

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

protects your seed corn

from Crows and all other corn-pulling birds and corn-pulling animals.

½ PINT - Enough for 1 bushel seed	$ .60
1 PINT - Enough for 2 bushels seed	1.00
1 QUART - Enough for 4 bushels seed	1.75

HUDSON SPRAYERS

Hudson Perfection *Hudson Climax*

HUDSON PERFECTION: 4 gallon open top. Big 6 in. opening insures easy filling or cleaning. Drains completely dry. Unusually large capacity, and high pressure, adapt it for any job.

No. 210G. Galvanized tank—27 in. spray hose, 2 ft. brass extension rod. All-brass angle fog spray nozzle. Weight 13½ lbs.

No. 210B. Copper tank. Weight 13 lbs.

HUDSON CLIMAX: 3¾ gallon, open top. High pressure and ample capacity, adapted for all classes of spray work. Uses any agricultural insecticide, whitewash, etc. Strong, safe, easy to operate.

No. 235G. Galvanized tank. 24 in. spray hose. 2 ft. brass extension rod. All-brass angle spray nozzle. Weight 10 lbs.

No. 235B. Copper tank. Weight 10 lbs.

HUDSON CLIMAX JUNIOR: 2½ gallon open top. Popular for smaller jobs because of lesser capacity and lighter weight. Wide opening permits easy filling or cleaning.

No. 240G. Galvanized tank. 24 in. spray hose, 2 ft. brass extension rod, all brass nozzle. Weight 9 lbs.

No. 240B. Copper tank. Weight 10 lbs.

HUDSON PERFECTION, CLIMAX, and CLIMAX JUNIOR — *all offer choice of galvanized steel or copper tank, tested at 100 lbs. pressure—with pump sealed into tank by 4 steel locking fingers, controlled by malleable "D" handle. Easy to lock or release, yet impossible to remove pump before pressure is exhausted.*

HUDSON IDEAL WHEELBARROW SPRAYER: Heavy duty portable outfit for orchard and industrial work, for use with whitewash, cold water paints and other solutions containing sediment. Heavy, durable, efficient construction throughout.

No. 34. Capacity 18 gallon. Weight, crated, 64 lbs.

No. 35. Equipped with pressure tank, gauge and fittings. Weight 92 lbs.

HUDSON BARREL PUMP: For whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, caustic mixtures, etc. Many outstanding operating advantages. Develops up to 200 lbs. pressure.

No. 4A. Weight 30 lbs.

Hudson CARDINAL Continuous Sprayer —Nu-Action Pump:

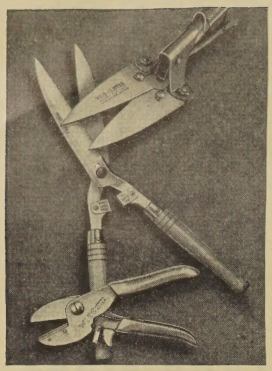
No. 435. Large capacity continuous sprayer popular with dairy farmer, poultryman, janitor, and commercial exterminator for its efficient performance with fly oils, insecticides, deodorants, fly repellents, stock sprays, etc. Tank, heavy galvanized steel, capacity 3 quarts. Exclusive patented Nu-Action pump.

Hudson MISTY —Nu-Action Pump:

No. 452. Tank heavy tin, capacity 1 quart. 1¼ inch filler screw cap. Patented, exclusive Nu-Action pump. Adapted for agricultural insecticides, stock dips, disinfectants, etc., in the backyard garden, flower beds, chicken house, etc.

Hudson ADMIRAL Duster:

No. 765. Effectively handles any powder insecticide. Discharge from a very fine to a very heavy cloud with same mixture of carrier and concentrate throughout application. Made of heavy tin. Powder reservoir 2¾x4½ inches. Easy to fill. 24 inch extension tube. Nozzle adjustable for straight or angle discharge.



FOR AMERICA'S FINEST GARDEN CUTTERS remember the name "WISS." They do the job faster and with less effort. J. WISS & SONS CO., Newark, N. J.— **94 years of American Craftsmanship.**

WISS GRASS CLIPPERS WITH NEW "GRIP-GUARD"—This model has **vertical-action** handles and **horizontal-action** blades, works equally well with either hand, prevents cramping.

WISS SHOCK-PROOF HEDGE SHEARS—Beautifully balanced—and a clever built-in Shock Absorber that **takes the jolt,** saves your arms. High-carbon crucible steel blades.

WISS HY-POWER PRUNER—More power to you—when you use these pruners. You get terrific leverage and a draw-cut action that shears off sizable branches with ease.

WISS GARDEN CUTTERS

***First*-good seed!**
***Then*-the right equipment!**

For the garden campaign that's just ahead, may we enlist as your Quartermaster and Supply Train?

We've made "preparedness" our motto—and we're all set and ready to supply whatever you need. First, the finest of seed . . . and then all the tools and materials for every part of the joyous battle.

For months we've been carefully selecting these supplies—and we're proud of our choice. Every single item will deliver more, in service, than you pay for it.

GARDEN TOOLS

We carry garden tools of the finest quality—and the economy grades too. This store is garden supply headquarters. For months we have been carefully gathering tools and materials for every phase of gardening. The list that follows is only a partial one.

GARDEN HOSE

Solid Steel Garden Socket Hoe—6 or 7 inch blades.

Solid Steel Garden Shank Hoe.

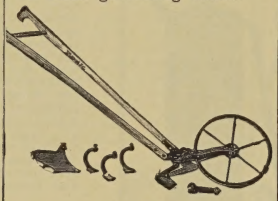
Light Weight Steel Hoe—Especially designed for women. Fine tempered steel that holds its edge.

Square Top (or Onion) Hoe.

Weeding Hoe—One prong or two prong.

Steel Scuffle Hoe—A very practical weeder and mulcher.

See us for every kind of hoe to make gardening easier.



CULTIVATORS

Adjustable Hand Cultivators—The spread and number of teeth are adjustable. 5-tooth and 3-tooth sizes.

Garden Cultivators—5-prong, full length handle. 3-prong, medium long handle.

Midget Cultivator Weeder—Short handle. 3 small prongs.

FORKS

Spading Forks—Heavy best grade steel tines, wood D-handle. Also smaller and lighter.

Spading Forks, Long Handle—Preferred by some gardeners, saves stooping.

Manure Forks—Six tines, iron D-handle; Also four tines.

GRASS HOOKS OR SICKLES

We have a selection of the finest imported and American made grass hooks. Several styles.

KNIVES

Finest quality knives for every purpose.

Budding Knives.

Propagating Knives.

Pruning Knives.

RAKES

One-piece Forged Steel Garden Rake—Forged from one solid piece of steel. Well balanced. Ideal for gardening. Curved, 14 tooth or 16 tooth.

Also other steel rakes, various sizes, straight or curved teeth.

Wood Lawn Rake.

Steel Broom Rake—Flat teeth, flexible spring steel.

Bamboo Broom Rake—Very light, though durable. Handy for raking leaves, etc.

SPADES

D-Handle Spade—Light weight, extra quality. Also economy grade.

Long Handle Spade.

SHOVELS

Round point or square point, long handle or D-handle.

Floral Shovel—A light shovel, suitable for planting shrubbery, transplanting, digging bulbs, etc.

TURF-EDGERS

Indispensable for keeping lawns neat and trim. Several styles.

Grass Shears—Forged steel, full polished with tempered edges.

SHEARS

Grass Shears—Trowel shank with rubber handle.

Grass Shears—Offset handles to prevent striking knuckles when trimming close to wall.

Flower Gathering Shears—Snips and holds in one motion. A very clever tool.

Hedge Shears—8-in.; 9-in.; 10-in.; Good quality steel.

Pruning Shears—7-in. to 10-in. sizes. Also long handled models.

Lopping Shears—20-in. or 27-in. long. Capacity cut.

TROWELS

We have the finest trowels of European and American manufacture.

Socket Garden Trowel—Drop shank pattern. Will outlast several of the cheaper trowels.

Transplanting Trowel—Narrow tempered steel blade, with wood handle.

—and a good assortment of other patterns and grades.

WEEDERS

All types of approved weed cutters and pullers. See these handy labor-saving tools.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

PLANT STAKES AND SUPPORTS

Perennials in the flower garden, tomato plants, peas, beans and many other plants need proper supporters.

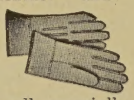
Tomato or Peony Supports—Made of heavy galvanized wire. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

Wooden Stakes—Painted or natural. Heavy Grade for Dahlias; Light Grade for smaller plants. 18 inch to 6 foot.

Bamboo Stakes—Painted or natural color. 1½ ft. to 6 ft.

GLOVES

Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas, leather and rubber



gloves, all especially suited to garden use.

EEZY WEAR GARDEN GLOVES. Dirt-proof, washable. All leather, durable, extra-soft gloves—for men and women. Afford full protection from dirt, scratches, stains, infection—yet permit almost barehand freedom. Price 75c a pair, (2 pr. $1.40.)

PLANT LABELS

Tree Labels—Copper wired.

Heavy Wood—For use outside. Will last for years. Splendid for perennial plants.

All Metal Markers—Non-rusting. Good for a lifetime.

Wooden—For pots, painted, 4 inch to 12 inch.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

We carry a complete line of earthenware flower pots and flower pot saucers. 2 to 12 inch sizes; also bulb pans.

(GARDEN SUPPLIES, Cont'd)

WATERING CANS

Best grade of galvanized iron, very strong. Long spouts make them very desirable for flower-bed use. Equipped with fine and coarse nozzles. 4 qt. to 12 qt.

FRENCH STYLE—Oval. 6 qt. to 12 qt.
New Streamline Tall Type.

GARDEN HOSE—Our moulded hose is made strong and durable and will last for years. Cheaper in the long run than low priced grades.

SPRINKLERS AND HOSE NOZZLES—See our complete line.

TREE WOUND PAINT—An antiseptic, penetrating paint to stop tree-bleeding and prevent infection of pruned or damaged portions.

FERTILIZER SPREADERS—Use a spreader to insure the proper distribution. Our spreaders are rugged and dependable.

PET SUPPLIES

You might be surprised to know how many pets in this vicinity are living healthier, happier lives, because of the good foods, remedies and supplies their owners get here! Talk it over with us, the next time you're in our neighborhood.

TREAT YOUR CUTTINGS and SEEDS with

ROOTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

the plant hormone powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar $1.00—1 lb. can $5.00

PLANT FOODS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

ASHES, HARDWOOD—Valued because of its high potash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Has a tendency to drive away insects.

BLOOD MEAL, DRY—Fine for potted plants, roses, and as a top dressing for lawns. Produces a quick growth.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash. Should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

NITRATE OF SODA—Carries nothing but nitrogen (ammonia)—no phosphoric acid or potash. Highly stimulating to lawns and plants.

PLANTABBS—Clean white odorless plant tablets for indoor or outdoor use, combine high analysis food value with a plentiful supply of Vitamin B-1.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective fertilizer. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. A balanced plant food.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops, and alfalfa.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Highly concentrated—quick acting. Very desirable for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired.

TOBACCO STEMS—Used as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc., and for fumigating plants to kill insects.

VIGORO—Complete Plant Food. Contains each of the many elements necessary to produce healthy growth, maximum beauty and production. A complete balanced plant food.

GROW lovelier flowers and a more beautiful lawn! Science has discovered that all growing things require 11 elements from soil to attain finest growth and beauty. Vigoro, the complete plant food, supplies all 11 needed elements in balanced proportions. Clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use, Vigoro will bring you gardening success.

A Product of Swift & Company

Your

Plants and Flowers will really do wonders

Enjoy the thrill of having potted plants, window boxes, garden flowers with strong stems, green, bushy foliage covered with gorgeous blossoms, strong and disease resistant.

Feed them Fulton's Plantabbs, the rich (11-15-20), complete, balanced FOOD in convenient, concentrated tablets which **also** provide all the Vitamin B_1 needed. You can make inexpensive, rich, liquid fertilizer by using one tablet to quart of water.

Plantabbs will almost double the yield of tomatoes, asparagus and many other garden vegetables.

10 tablets 10c; 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets $1.00; 1,000 tablets $3.50

For economy buy the larger sizes.

FULTON'S PLANTABBS *Plus Vitamin B_1*

HOW TO BUY FERTILIZERS

A Standard Garden Encyclopedia offers this excellent advice:

"In buying fertilizers the gardener will do well to follow the practice of the most successful commercial growers, namely, to confine his selection to standard brands that have given satisfactory results over a long period of years, and to make his final choice upon the basis of the actual cost of the plant-food ingredients rather than the prices of the mixtures as a whole. Some mixtures which cost more than others are actually more economical than others that cost less, when the contents of each are calculated on the basis of actual fertilizing ingredients."

"Sometimes analysis figures do not convey the true worth of a mixture, especialy if not backed up by a reliable manufacturer or dealer. Some ingredients may be slowly soluble or practically insoluble in one brand but readily so in another. For instance, a fertilizer composed of wood ashes, ground phosphate rock and sulphate of ammonia would not be comparable in value, **though having the same percentage analysis**, as another composed of nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, and superphosphate. Hence it is important to know what the composition is as well as how much of each ingredient is in the mixture."

A fertilizer formula for every soil feeding need—***We offer special purpose fertilizers for use wherever a special formula is needed. Knowing the soil conditions and growing problems of this territory as we do, we can prescribe just the right formula for every case.***

Whether you know the formula you want—or want one recommended especially to handle some situation of your own, be sure to consult us.

- **for vegetables**
- **for flowers**
- **for lawns**
- **for top dressing**
- **for potatoes**
- **for the market gardener**

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Perkins LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

A good lawn mixture is one that will grow best on a given lawn. The mixture that does well in one territory doesn't necessarily thrive in another. Nor does the same mixture serve even for the various conditions of one neighborhood.

Perkins Lawn Mixtures are made for this territory—and for the varying conditions of the local climate and soils.

They give full value because they are properly planned—and because they contain only the best high-grade germinating seed, properly cleaned, re-cleaned and blended.

Each of Perkins' three featured mixtures produces a firm, even, durable turf. Consult us about the proper choice for YOUR lawn.

Perkins FINE TURF MIXTURE

A mixture including species that tolerate close mowing, of exceptional quality—Kentucky Blue Grass, Colonial Bent, Chewing's Fescue and Fancy Red Top, so blended as to produce a dense, permanent lawn, resistant to hard usage and adverse weather.

Where a closely knit turf of lustrous, velvety appearance is desired, we suggest this combination.

1 lb. 65c; 3 lbs. $1.90; 5 lbs. $3.10; 10 lbs. $5.75; 25 lbs. $12.50.

COSMOS, Sensation Mixed. Huge flowers, up to 5" across. All-America winner. Pkt. **10c.**

PETUNIA, Hollywood Star. All-America Award. Perfect pink stars, creamy throats. Pkt. **15c.**

PERKINS SEED STORE

Seeds—Nursery Stock—Baby Chicks

314 FOURTH STREET **SIOUX CITY, IOWA**

Perkins SPECIAL LAWN GRASS

A standard turf mixture for soils of average to good fertility and sunny places. Perkins Special is a marvelous blend of high quality seeds, which years of experimenting have proved to be safe and sound. It produces a lawn that is like a carpet of green velvet—smooth, even and thick.

The grasses in Perkins Special are fine bladed and deep-rooting, a combination of extra select Heavy Blue Grass, Extra Fancy Red Top, Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover.

1 lb. 45c; 3 lbs. $1.30; 5 lbs. $2.00; 10 lbs. $3.85; 25 lbs. $8.75; 100 lbs. $28.00.

Perkins FAIRWAY LAWN GRASS

A time-proven mixture. Some of the most beautiful lawns in this part of the country have been made with Perkins Fairway. It is especially suited for the new home.

Blue Grass is the principal ingredient, with Fancy Red Top and Rye Grass, which comes up quickly and acts as a cover, and a liberal amount of White Dutch Clover which adds nitrogen to the soil.

Perkins FAIRWAY will give you a lawn in four weeks, under normal conditions—and it will be a lawn of permanent beauty, with but the minimum of care.

Perkins FAIRWAY is a "balanced" mixture, scientifically blended, with due regard to the habits of growth and seasons of the various grasses. It will stay green throughout the season. 1 lb. 39c; 3 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $1.55; 10 lbs. $2.90; 25 lbs. $6.75.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). Gay, showy orange and red daisies, bloom all summer. Pkt. **10c.**